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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
With fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines, Distances, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 2-30 P. M.				
21st Nov	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6396
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6322
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7688	.....	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9011	.....	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7688	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To London by Sea Rs. 450 and Rs. 570.

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For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		A. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		B.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	359	538	332	498		
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528		
Marseilles (Jesou or Naples)	578	926	465	770	429	649		
Liverpool via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Naples or Karachi	606	990	987	793	465	704		
	652	*1135	570	*920	499	809		
	44	...	45	...	33	...		

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 643 Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
T OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM
AY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
...W ...	...	.....	.....	Nov. 17
...g ...	...	Nov. 7	Dec. 3	.....
...ester...	...	Nov. 16	Dec. 10	.....
...	...	Nov. 19	.....	.....
...	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
...	...	Dec. 14	.....	1909 Jan. 5
...	...	1909. Jan. 16	1909. Feb. 16	.....
...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
...	...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	.....
...	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
...	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
...	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	5171	Mon 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,358	Thur. 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 20th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,094 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Mussat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,358 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Mussat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,366 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

17th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnon	26th Nov, 1908
WERA	4,839	Semitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Gelonnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radonich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,906	G. Gilthuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radonich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilthuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radonich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilthuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	15th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radonich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer,	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	4,046	R. Nikolic	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	4,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	3,152	F. Badenicich	26th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	3,890	R. Bernardi	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,586	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,838	A. Bartole	24th Nov, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov '08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8194	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	13th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6389	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	6th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers,	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6600	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8194	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 386
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 626
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 795
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 997
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	22nd Nov.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Munbauer	4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Hewett-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HEAD OFFICE:

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan.	Bali (Sub-agency).
Calcutta.	Penang.	Batavia.
Colombo.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Galle.	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Rajkeriya.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiyong (Perak).	Manilla.	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Anhung-Hsien	Lianyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Datsan (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or debility of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. ... married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.
STOCKS OF HAM, BACON AND CHEESE ARRIVING EACH MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

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P. O. Box 248 Telegram LIPTEA.
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BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR **STANDARD POLICIES.**

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£3,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE **ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of Colophne. Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and cheap sewing Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S **PILSENER BEER.**

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas; each Line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per Line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per Line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per Line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE of medicine. It cures with wonderful effect Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silver-and-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 281, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDUN & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	12 12	" 15 0
Quarterly	7 0	" 7 8
Monthly	2 8	" 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to: such subjects as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	" 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less. Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per line.
Second do.	" 0-4 "
Third do.	" 0-3 "
Fourth do.	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Overdale 2,239 tons, Captain J. White sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Frankley 2,617 tons, Captain A. Yell, sailed yesterday for Newcastle (Australia) with ballast.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons Captain C. L. Daniel which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai &c. with China and Australian mails brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Anding, Mr. H. Greer, Mr. Thaver, Mr. Cama, Mr. O' Brien, Miss. Dwyer, Capt. O'Brien, Mr. Bullock, Capt Churchill, Mr. S. C. Petel, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Powalla, Miss. Petel, Miss Banage, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Victor, Mr. A. Neilson, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Mody, Mrs. Vaid, and 3 children and Mr. S. Momurad.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R J Curtes arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and general and 7 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Lawrence... ...Lt E Stocken ... ... R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter ... ...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 16.

Assaye	4359 Daniel	P & O Co
Arcadia	3574 Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302	Morrison M M & Co
Ayuthia	694 Curtis	F Campbell & Co
Bahadur	2936 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519 Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022 House	R A Willis
Clematis	3329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader	2759 Melburn	R A Willis
Cintra	1917 Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Inchbrova	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515 Webb	S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092 Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601 Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Killin	2257 Wilson	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Lotusmeri	2491 Wilson	Cory Bros Co
Landaura	2157 Abbott	M M & Co
Macedenia	5245 Bennet	21-11 P & O Co
Nawab	2041 Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nizam	2041 Toms	T Morrison & Co
Sanctoria	2378 Ward	The Bombay Co
Shah Najam	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523 Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Singapore	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Thornbeck	2345 Shotton	S Wallace & Co
Uganda	3496 Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Visigoth	2613 Rule	
Zambesi	2415 Baker	The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	21-11	T M & Co
B Budrie	1613	Baldwin	Jeddah	19-11	G Jeewajee
C&R Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	H'burg	19-11	W & A G & Co
F Clan Graham	3288	Chittagong	Elliot	21-11	Muir & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Persian Gulf	17-11	B & P S N Co	
H Islami	1695	Newby	Jeddah	17-11	B & P S N Co
K Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	Jeddah	20-11	Essajee & A M Jeewanjee
N Streathdee	3846	White	Baltimore	21-11	R A Willis
Q Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	20-11	B & P S H W P D
Kaveri	553	Mahom d	B'nager	18-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	17-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kola	510	Moxon	Bu reh	19-11 M M & Co
2	Massilia	3230	Thomson	L'pool	27-11 W & A G & Co
5	Ischia	2784	Balsito	S'ghai	17-11 G D Grossio
6	Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	21-11
7	Totomi Maru	2464	Smith	Kobe	17-11 N YK'aisha
15	Vadala	3164	Fenvis	K'chi	19-11 M M & Co
16	Reichstag	1396	Jacobson	Z'bar	23-11 A S M W D D
Delta		4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Oct 30
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, Oct 23

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nerbudda s	Manley	Basrah, &c
	Overdale s	White	Calcutta
	Frankley s	Yell	Newcastle

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Grabam, for Glasgow.

„ Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		Names	From
12	Brasiliana	T H Tamblyne	Bombay
	Kilkerran	T Smith	Bombay
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Strathness	J Lamont	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

13	Blake	H J Hill	Rangoon
	Dilwara	Ker	London
	Croydon	G H Mann	W C S America

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
22	Norfolk	Calcutta
Nov.		
9	Nairn	Calcutta
10	Hyacinth	Trincomallee
10	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
13	Lalpoora	Bombay
13	Walhalla	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 14th Oct. 6-30 p.m.

The B I S N Co's steamer Denosirlie, sailed to-day.

The P & O Co's steamer Delhi left Hongkong, on the 14th instant.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Moji for Hongkong, on the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 14th instant, and is due to arrive here on the evening of 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—147 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons, 2 cases twist Bradbury Brady and Co ; 4,080 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 100 cwts copper cuttings, G Abdulla 2,000 cwts maize Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—21 cwts fishmaws, J M Rehimtoola, 84 cwts Chutney, Framji Nowroji 125 bales hemp P Bhimji 100 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co ; 27 bales skins, H O and H Moosa ; 6 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 9 bales carpets, S Megji 1,050 cwts myrabollams S. Khimjee 10 bales hides, B Esmail 10 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co ; 62 cwts old rubber 12 cwts leather pikers, A H A Shiawalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—122 cases condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—103 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,000 cwts castorseed 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 21,495 cwts teelseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed 2,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 822 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 130 cwts borns, E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—135 cwts horns, E Mahomed 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 330 bales cotton P Vishram and Co ; 1,140 cwts linseed, A Moritz and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 424 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed 2,600 cwts linseed, 8640 cwts castorseed 3,040 cwts mowraseed, 25,995 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—50 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co ; 350 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co ; 2 bales hemp, P Bhimji 100 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla ; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 195 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams A Khimji 60 bales cotton eiling S Bhimji 30 bales hemp R Muncherji

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—85 cwts dyfruit D Passa and Co ; 16 cwts hirabol, R Coorji.

Totomi Maru s—76 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 125 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

Delta s—106 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s.—1,050 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 565 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

Totomi Maru s.—150 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s.—225 bales twist C. Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—150 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Thursday the 19th instant at 7-30 A.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon next the 21st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for "G" B. L. G. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

498 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning. It is requested that as many as possible will attend.

499.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th November.

545.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant :—Tuesday 17th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps. Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m. Wednesday, 18th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 19th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.C. officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

AN ADVERTISER ON ADVERTISING.

Some interesting remarks on advertising were recently made by Sir Thomas Dewar, from which we quote the following:—

"Advertising . . . is an art upon which half the success of the business world depends."

"Vary your advertisements as much as possible."

"If you are too greedy with the words of your advertisement the public won't be interested in you or your goods."

"American methods of advertising are often wholly unsuited for England."

"In many respects I consider that our English methods of advertising are infinitely superior to those so much in vogue in America,"

"It is essential to be always in evidence."

As to the necessity of advertising being continuous Sir Thomas quoted the following verse:—

"The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone,
The constant gnawing Towser masticates the toughest bone ;
The constant cooing lover carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser is the one who gets the trade."

The best advertisement his firm ever had was he familiar "The Whisky of his Forefathers," where a young Highland laird is seated in his ancestral hall and his ancestors step out of their frames to grasp a bottle of Dewar's whisky in his hand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REID—November 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Donald J. Reid, Belsund, Muzzafferpore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—HUNT—November 11, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. H. C. B. Stone, Chaplain, Br. Samuel Frederick Evans, 83rd Battery, R. F. A., to Gertrude Maud Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunt.

DEATHS.

FRENCH—November 8, at Lansdowne Cantonment of apoplexy, T. Harvey French of Raipur, C. P., son of the late Rev. F. French of Worlingworth, aged 48.

JONES—November 6, at Lahore, Grace Elizabeth, the wife of T. E. S. Jones, Reader, "Civil and Military Gazette," age 39 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-12a. Low water, 1-15a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Enthronisation of the New Bishop of Bombay, Cathedral, 6-30 p.m. His address.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the "Babes in the Wood" 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Public Lecture by Mr. K. J. B. Wadia in Gujarati on "The Universal Brotherhood." Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-0a.

Thursday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

Friday, November 20.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

Saturday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-27m. 10-21a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-42a.

Sunday, November 22.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. The Bishop preaches in the Cathedral at Evening Service. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Monday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Mr. Khursedji J. B. Wadia will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject :—"The Universal Brotherhood" Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies. To-day is the Foundation-day of the Theosophical Society (17th November 1875.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Totomi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., to-morrow the 18th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2 p.m. the same day—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 24th idem.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Surjant V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Vols will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	A Bunch of Roses...R Chapi
Overture	La Reign D'un JourAdam
Reminiscences of Mozart	F Godfrey
Morceau Mignon..Salut D'Amour	Elgar
Song Cornet SoloAlice where art Thou Ascher	
Selection ...Gaiety Echoes	Caryll
Valse ...Flirtation	P A Steck

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Sunday the 15th instant in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul, Bombay, the above named Society exhibited the beautiful Album and frame, which are to be sent to His Holiness Pope Pius X as a souvenir of his Sacerdotal Jubilee. There was a large crowd of people to see the presents. The Album is about 10 by 8 inches in size consisting of 8 pages ornamentally written ; the cover is in red plush and on it the crest of Faith, Hope, and Charity, worked in embroidery, over it is the ensign of the Society, showing the Shamrock, which St. Patrick the great Irish Temperance Saint, utilised to preach the Trinity in Unity. The frame which is about 28 by 32 inches, has in the centre the Society Diploma, surmounted with red plush and on it Promoters, Total Abstainers, Juvelines and Moderant Medals with suspenders and pendants affixed all round. A great appreciation of these works was expressed by every one present.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL GATHERING AT VALA.—A correspondent writes : "On Friday evening under the kind patronage of our popular Thakor Shri Vakhatasinhji, a social gathering for females and children, unprecedented in the history of the whole of Kathiawar was held in the public Gardens. About 2,000 ladies took part in this unique gathering. An excellent programme was successfully gone through for their instruction and amusement, under the personal supervision and guidance of our esteemed Dewan Mr. Damori. "Horse championship of being the dead from the field," bullock races, blindfold races to win a flower boquet and for breaking earthen pots, races for fetching water and grinding pulse, and competition for the skill in thread and needle work, proved most attractive and interesting; golden opportunity of witnessing the skilful programme of the famous circus of Professor Mahomed. This being over Mrs. Dolshukharam and the headmistress of the Girls school, delivered speeches expressing heartfelt gratitude towards the liberal minded and ever-kind Thakor Saheb."

BANDMANN'S BIOSCOPE.

MR. BANDMANN, who is indefatigable in his efforts to cater for the Bombay public, will shortly present the London Biscope in his Hippodrome on the Maidan. We understand that this Biscope will be the one of the finest ever seen in this city, as the films will comprise subjects of the latest events of every part of the world.

It is Mr. Bandmann's intention to place the world before the public of Bombay by this Bioscope show and he has, we believe, spared no pains and cost to impart the best films for the purpose. For further particulars as to rates of admission &c. we would invite a reference to our Advertisement Columns.

The opening night will be a day earlier i.e. on Sunday the 22nd instant and not Monday the 23rd as notified

THE GUJARATI PAPER AT THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Complaints against the examiners are bound to be raised on all occasions and in all places. But of all such the one most pressing for our consideration by reason of its legitimacy is about the papers in Gujarati set at the Matriculation examination. The hue and cry that we witnessed only last year due to the irrelevant and unusually difficult nature of the questions that were to be tackled by the unfortunate examinees is a matter of common knowledge. This year the same performance before us, only slightly milder by contrast. The examiner has failed to set a paper satisfactory in point of its difficulty to all candidates whether Hindus or Parsees or Mahomedans inasmuch as the system of making the questions testing, adopted all along by the examiner, is highly objectionable. It is our great misfortune—I am sure the poor students will mingle their tears and regrets in this—that the examiner takes recourse to scattering broadcast Sanskrit words over the paper and thus disqualifies a large number of candidates from passing the examination. Who is to be blamed for it? The students, quite a lot of them, stand aghast when they are confronted with a paper looking more of Sanskrit than of the language it professes to be. The consequences of such a system deliberately pursued year after year are bound to be highly prejudicial to the interests of the language, the welfare of which, I am sure, the University lays very much to heart. It is bound to alienate the minds as well as the affections of all Parsees and Mahomedans and even Gujarati students from the language to which they are born and bred and compel them as it has already mostly done to adopt English as their mother tongue. I am sure none can contemplate such a disaster without dismay. I think that if in company with such learned scholars of Sanskrit as are being appointed as examiners in Gujarati, a Parsee gentleman is also appointed, the latter will serve as a due check on the inborn Sanskrit tendencies of the former and the outcome of such a junction of the two extremes will be highly beneficial to the tone of the paper itself.

It is indeed much to be regretted that the examiners do not take into account the difficulties that beset the average student and more often than not judge by their own analogy the calibre of the examinees. In the paper in Gujarati at the Matriculation there are three passages out of which one is to be paraphrased at the option of the candidate. All three of the passages are of such a character that the examiner must have perceived their difficult nature and hence provided the option. But still the difficulty is insurmountable and the variety of passages and sentences in Questions II and III strikes one as a repetition of the same tale of Sanskrit words. May I appeal to all true lovers of Gujarati to save it from falling into disrepute by such wholesale slaughter at its altars and make it as popular and general as it well deserves to be?—Yours, etc.,

AMICUS.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

THE Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above school.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 39,805-3. The Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for 1908-09 Rs. 2,500, A "Sympathiser" through Seth Narotam Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 101, Soni Madhavjee Ramjee set apart for the V. M. Blind school by the will made by his late elder brother Soni Ramji Bhugwan during his life-time Rs. 100, Nowrozjee S. Bengalee, in memory of his late mother Bai Bachubai Sorabjee Bengalee Rs. 100, Kuvar Saheb Aditya Narain (Benares) Rs. 100, A "Sympathiser" Rs. 50, Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljee & Co. Rs. 50, Dowager Lady Gulbai in memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 4th Bart. Rs. 50. The students of the Grant Road Proprietory and Fort High School through their Principal M. H. Talyarkhan Rs. 30. In memory of the late Rustomji H Ghadiali from his widow Bai Awabai and relatives Rs. 25, Bhaidas Narotamdas Shroff in memory of his deceased son Jagmohandas Rs. 25. In memory of the late Mr. Jehangirjee A. Mody Rs. 25, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Sanjana Rs. 25, Mrs. Kavasjee B. Sethna Rs. 25, Sayajee Nagupel through P. H. J. Rustomjee Secretary Lodge Aryan No. 1709 E. C. Rs. 25, Hankis Nan Kaul (Punjab) Rs. 25, Mrs. D. Jassawalla and Miss M. Dalal Rs. 15, Messrs. Dhirajlal and Damodardas Vandravandas Parshotamdas, through Pandit Lalan (for a Dilruba) Rs. 15, Bai Gangabai through Seth Kalidas Oomabhai Rs. 15, Sorabjee J. Lalkaka in sacred memory of his dear father (Rajkot) Rs. 15, Thakarsey Kanjee Kalianjee, Rs. 15, An Athorran Parsee lady, through Mobe Rustomjee D. Bhandari in memory of Bai Kasibai her late servant Rs. 15, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal (Ahmedabad) for the purchase of "Dilruba" Rs. 15, J. B. Mehta (for distribution among the boys as prize money) Rs. 10, Rao Bahadur Syam Sunderlal C. I. E. (Gwalior) Rs. 10, R. H. S. Issaes Rs. 10, Messrs. Oomersee Premji & Co. Rs. 10 C. H. Setalwad, 4th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Rs. 10, Dhanjibhoy Rustomjee S. Sethna, in sacred memory of his late father Rustomjee Bhanjibhoy Samji Sethna Rs. 10, Thaker Goculdas Khimji Rs. 10. A Parsi gentleman Rs. 10, Bhavanbhai Ramjee Rs. 10, Bai Gangabai (18th donation) Rs. 6. Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 52-12. Total Rs. 43,314-15.

IT is thought in Mincing Lane, the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wrote on the 10th instant, that Para rubber may touch 6s., which was paid on that day for Ceylon worms.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF THE TILAK TRIAL.

Rule Against a Pleader.

SUSPENDED FOR SIX MONTHS

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment on the rule taken out by the Government Pleader against Mr. J. M. Samant, B.A., LL.B., practising as a pleader in the district of Sholapur, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be dealt with, under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, with regard to his denouncing the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, at a public meeting held at Sholapur, on the 30th of July last.

The learned Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment, said : This matter comes before us on the petition of the Government Pleader, which states—Here follow the first four paragraphs of the petition ; summarised they went to show, that Mr. Samant was a B.A., and L.L.B.; he was in the Chair in the public meeting held on 30th July in Sholapore, which was attended by about one thousand people, and when the fifth resolution, reflecting on the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, was passed. The Government Pleader then proceeded to submit as follows :—"Such conduct in the public of a Pleader in regard to the resolution contemptuously denouncing a Judge of the High Court, in respect of his solemn duty as a presiding Judge, is not only contempt of Court, but is further reprehensible as a misbehaviour falling within the perview of Sec. 56 of Regulation 2 of 1827, and as such, can and ought to be dealt with by this Honourable Court, in its Disciplinary Jurisdiction."

The Chief Justice then proceeded to observe : the petition is supported by affidavits of Mr. Barve, Deputy District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Dixit, Sub-Inspector, Sholapur. In showing cause against the application, two affidavits were made use of by Counsel for Mr. Samant, from which it appears, that he did not speak on the fifth resolution, beyond asking, if there was any objection to it. The Police Officers depose to the words used defamatory to Mr. Justice Davar, but this is denied by Mr. Samant. We will therefore assume, that they were not used. It is admitted that Mr. Samant presided at the meeting, opened the proceedings with a speech, and proposed the first two resolutions. He then called on other speakers to propose the other resolutions, and took the sense of the meeting upon them. He attempts to excuse his conduct by pleading that he did not know exactly the terms of the fifth resolution, until it was read out by the proposer. It is clear, however, that not only he listened to the speeches on the resolution, and to the reading of the resolution without protest, but also read out the resolution himself to the meeting, and invited it to agree to the terms thereof. We are of opinion that in so conducting himself at the meeting, Mr. Samant was guilty of misbehaviour, which renders himself liable to suspension or removal from the roll of pleaders. Pleaders are a privileged class, enrolled for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Courts in the administration of justice. Their position, training, and practice, gives them influence with the public, and it is directly contrary to their duty to use that influence for the purpose of bringing the administration of justice into contempt. Mr. Samant, who owes his position to a Sanad issued by this Court, has invited and procured the passing at a meeting of nearly a thousand people a resolution contemptuously denouncing or protesting against the conduct of a Judge of this Court in passing sentence at the time at the Criminal Sessions. This conduct calls for more serious notice than a mere expression of disapproval. We suspend Mr. Samant from practice for six months. He must deliver up his Sanad to the District Judge or the Registrar of this Court, and may apply for it after six months' time.

BUSINESS OF ICE AND SODA MACHINES.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Mahomedali Hasanali against A. M. Jiwanji and Co., carrying on business at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, in which the plaintiff prayed that a certain attachment may be raised, and that he may be given possession of the business and goods in the shop ; that it may be declared that the said business and goods are the property of the plaintiff ; that the defendants may be ordered to pay damages to the plaintiff for their wrongful acts : that a receiver be appointed, etc. Mr. Joshi, with Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Padshah, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that one Hussonali Mulla Valli died at Lahore some fifteen years ago, leaving the plaintiff, two daughters and a widow as his heirs and next of kin. Some time before his death he deposited with one Abdul Hussain Punjabwalla the sum of Rs. 8,000 for the benefit of his heirs. Punjabwalla applied the interest accruing due on the Rs. 8,000 in and towards the maintenance of the heirs of Hussenali, and expended about Rs. 4,000 in defraying the marriage and other expenses of the two girls, and continued to hold the balance of Rs. 4,000 on behalf of the plaintiff. He carried on the business of selling ice and soda water machines at Bhendy Bazar. Plaintiff from time to time demanded of him the balance of Rs. 4,000, but having no cash available, he was unable to pay the same. It was eventually arranged that Punjabwalla should sell, transfer, and make over to plaintiff his business and the goods in his shop for Rs. 2,500, and it was further arranged that the balance of Rs. 1,500 should be payable on demand. Punjabwalla passed a writing to the plaintiff, and on the 3rd May 1905, made over to him the business and goods of the shop in Bhendy Bazar. Since that date plaintiff had been carrying on the business of the shop on his own behalf under the name of M. A. Punjabwalla. On the 24th November 1906, the defendants levied an attachment on the business and goods in the shop. It was issued at the instance of the defendants in the present suit, who were the plaintiffs in a suit in the High Court and another in the Small Causes Court, in which Punjabwalla was the defendant. The attachment purported to be issued against the goods of Abdul Hussain Punjabwalla, plaintiff immediately informed the defendants that the business and goods were his exclusive property ; and he eventually took out a judge's summons, requiring defendants to show cause why the attachment should not be raised. The Judge, who heard the summons, directed plaintiff to file a suit. Plaintiff had suffered great loss and damage, both by reason of loss of trade and by reason of the damage done to his reputation as a trader.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the alleged writing of the 3rd May 1905 had been fabricated and got up by Abdul Hussain Punjabwalla in collusion with the plaintiff for the purpose of protecting the goods of Punjabwalla from the claims of the defendants and for the purpose of defeating his creditors. Defendants said that the writing was not produced or mentioned in any way by the plaintiff in the matter of his application to raise the attachment mentioned in the plaint, Punjabwalla was married to the plaintiff's mother, and he was also the uncle of the plaintiff, who lived with and was maintained by him.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT BY THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, disposed of the suit brought by the Yokohama Specie Bank against Bai Ratanbai and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the third defendant, Ismail Kaderbhoy, may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs ; that in default of payment, the Duncan Road property, which had been mortgaged, may be sold and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the debt ; that the third defendant, as the ostensible owner of the property, had mortgaged the whole of it validly to the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Company ; that the mortgage created by the third defendant was valid to the extent of his own interest, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. R. Tarachand, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the first and second defendants. The other defendants did not appear.

The facts of the case have already been reported. It had proceeded for some time, when the parties came to a settlement, and a consent decree was given by his Lordship. By the decree Mr. W. A. Chambers, C.E., was appointed to value the Duncan Road property. The first and second defendants were ordered to pay to the plaintiffs, within two months from the date of the receipt of the valuation, a sum equivalent to nine annas in the rupee on the amount of the valuation after deducting Mr. Chambers' fees and the costs of deed of transfer and release. Upon such payment, the plaintiffs were to transfer, assign and release the Duncan Road property to the first and second defendants jointly. The plaintiffs and defendants to bear their own costs.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel charged Abdul Vahed Syed, Abas Syed, Abdul Ajid, Joosaf Mahid and Hussein Mahomed, all Arabs, with thefts at different places and with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who were members of a golden gang, committed thefts at several piece-goods shops. The accused conducted their operations very skilfully. Two or three of them would enter a shop on pretence of making purchases, and while the shopkeepers were engaged in attending to other customers, would pass pieces of cloth to their comrades standing on the road near the shops, the lattet making off with the goods. On information received, the police arrested the accused on Saturday last and recovered a great portion of the goods stolen. A remand was granted in order to enable the police to make further enquiries in the matter.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	N

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A PHILOSOPHIC RADICAL IN INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—When he was touring this country about a year ago on behalf the "Manchester Guardian" and other Liberal papers, Mr. Nevinson was as extreme in his views as Mr. Keir Hardie himself; but since then time and reflection seem to have mellowed his views, or else he has hesitated to commit himself too deeply within the covers of a book, for his volume entitled "The New Spirit in India" (Harper Bros.) is not so vehement in tone as many of his newspaper articles and speeches then were. In this more sober mood he belongs to the school of philosophic Radicalism which Lord Morley adorned before the responsibilities of office tinged his opinions also. Mr. Nevinson is always and everywhere in favour of those whom he considers to be downtrodden, a champion of lost causes and of disregarded minorities. He is a dreamer—unpractical, visionary, kindly, with a saving sense of humour when he is not preaching a crusade, and with a charm of style too literary for a journalist. In a somewhat Quixotic journalistic career he has been in turn pro-Boer, pro-Greek, Pro-Russian revolutionary, pro-African slave and now pro-Indian Congress party. It would be easy to prophecy in advance what a man who came to India with such a mental equipment would take away with him; and the prophet would be justified of his prediction.

In this book he tells the English and more especially the American public that the Indians are a mild and gentle race rightly struggling to be free, and that Anglo-Indians are oppressors; but even he seems to be troubled by the lack of an alternative for he remarks: "her peoples are so unarmed, undrilled and unorganised under our rule that, if we withdrew, our place would easily be taken within a year by Russia, Germany or Japan; perhaps by all three in conflict. When the very worst that can be said against our rule has been said, the substitution of Russia's rule for ours would be an incalculable disaster, from which India might recover only after many generations, just as Poland, the Caucasus, and Persia may. Nor have Germany and Japan yet given proof of governing subject races with success, much less with humanity." So it seems after all that it is only in comparison with the ideal standard of the philosophic Radical that the Anglo-Indian is so singularly lacking in good qualities, and that gauged by the rough standard of everyday life in comparison with other nations he is still the best of all. But this concession is only reached after a long indictment of the Anglo-Indian, his governing methods and social manners. The author thinks that we should spend all our time in teaching India the shortest and quickest way to do without us, that we should not talk of "natives" or "rulers and ruled," and that for the sake of our dignity we should give up dancing and some more obscure pastime which seems to be badminton. What a drear and unhealthy place India would be without its few relaxations and forms of exercise! but the philosophic Radical requires so much consideration for the Indian that he has little to spare for his fellow countrymen in tropical exile.

Mr. Nevinson's own grievance against the authorities, that of being followed by spies and having his telegrams opened, is well-known, but in this place he elects to treat the subject in a spirit of light-hearted banter, remarking "personally I enjoyed being followed by spies wherever I went. I enjoyed it much more than the spies themselves, it was a pleasure to watch the open-hearted stupidity which never left me in doubt as to their purpose, or to look them tranquilly in the face and see their eyes drop in honourable shame." If the Bengal Government thought it necessary to guard Mr. Nevinson against his own indiscretions and he enjoyed the experience it is hard to see that anyone has anything to complain about in the matter. Mr. Nevinson has a number of reforms to propose for the purpose of allaying the discontent in this country. These include amongst others a modification of the partition of Bengal, the appointment of an Indian on each of the Executive Councils, an extension of primary education at a cost of five millions a year, which should come out of the Army estimates, better pay for the police and better post for native civil servants. Some of his proposals are reasonable enough in theory and may come in time when the money can be found for them. It is a question rather of "when" than of "whether." The most disputable one is that of the re-partition of Bengal. Having carried out the change three years ago, having created for itself in the meantime fresh responsiblities towards Dacca and Chittagong, having repeatedly refused through the mouth of Lord Morley to reopen the question, can the Government concede to seditionaries what it refused to yield to constitutional opponents?

THE ATTEMPT.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The feeling of horror and disgust which the dastardly attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor must provoke in every right-thinking mind will be equalled only by the deep thankfulness inspired by His Honor's miraculous escape. There is something specially revolting in this latest outrage, taking place as it did in the heart of the native city, in a building associated with friendly and religious ideals, and within a few weeks of His Honor's retirement. We believe that the sympathetic cheers which greeted Sir Andrew's reappearance on the platform at the close of the incident were a token that the Bengalis who formed the bulk of the audience, viewed the outrage with the same feelings of abhorrence as ourselves. It must, indeed be a cause of regret and shame to every loyal Indian that such an attack was possible on one, who for the time being, albeit in a Christian building was the guest of the people. The hearty welcome received by His Honor the other day at Beigaten and in other parts of the town, shows indeed that the bulk of the inhabitants regard him with the esteem which a Governor so devoted to Indian interests as Sir Andrew might expect. That he is so devoted, only adds to the despicableness of this and previous attacks on His Honor. Had Sir Andrew shown that zeal in repressing sedition, the absence of which to many of us, has been the most lamentable feature of his administration,—one could well understand these repeated attempts on his life. But the determined hatred shown by the would-be train wreckers at Naraingarh and elsewhere and in this latest outrage appear specially uncalled for when directed against one whose sympathy and toleration has almost outran discretion.

The lesson of this outrage is clear. It shows that the blood-thirsty ruffians, who are still prowling in our midst, are influenced neither by gratitude nor by any other of the common considerations of humanity. An official is none the safer from their dastardly designs by reason of any leniency he may have shown in the past. On the contrary, his leniency is apt to be mistaken for weakness. It is now rather late in the day to call for stronger measures, but this last outrage will prove a blessing in disguise if it finally convinces the higher authorities that the situation is not one to be played with; that we have not yet unearthed the last of these assassins; and that every European and every loyal Indian is entitled to expect that such incidents shall be no longer possible.

The attempted crime has, of course, provoked expressions of indignation from all sections of the community but, it has also to be pointed out, that so far as a certain section of the Calcutta Press is concerned, the sympathy now extended towards the Lieutenant-Governor is likely, if previous precedents are followed, to presently flow out, by devious and subtle means, towards the criminal. Similar crimes we have seen frequently denounced, but by degrees the criminal is found to be a "political" offender, and then, before the man is punished, it is taken for granted that he is innocent and that the Government and the police have entered into a guilty conspiracy to imprison him or take his life. Further, many of the publicists who are now affecting horror, are the first to call out against any steps taken to prevent similar occurences. Any additional powers given to the police, any step against the extremists and seditionists in general is regarded as an infringement of the liberty of the subject. Crimes are denounced, but when it comes to bringing the criminals to justice or preventing a repetition of the crimes, not only do certain Calcutta publicists, call themselves Liberals and Nationalists and what not, refrain from assisting the Government but throw difficulties in its way.

We cannot conclude without a tribute to those who so ably defended His Honor's person at such a perilous juncture. Everyone will hope that Mr. Barber may speedily recover from the effects of those injuries which he sustained through his most plucky and timely intervention; while the conduct of the Maharaja-Adiraj cannot be praised too highly.

THE OLD KARACHI JAIL SITE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Commisioner in Sind on the subject of utilising the site of the old Jail, which is now vacant for the erection thereon of a block of public offices which should comprise the Law Courts, the Court of Small Causes, the Collectorate Kutchery, the Stamp and Currency and the Sub-Registrar's Offices, etc. For many years past the present location of the Public Offices, their distance from one another and from the Banks and Merchants' Offices has been felt to be a very great disadvantage to the public, and correspondence on the subject has frequently passed between the authorities and the mercantile community.

So far back as 1888 the matter was broached by Mr Fraser, of the Bombay Bank, who advocated the removal of the Accounts, Currency and Stamp Departments to a more central position near the business part of the town, and the proposal was strongly backed by the Chamber of Commerce a little later in the same year. The existing inconvenience to the public was recognised and admitted by the then Commissioner, Sir C. Pritchard, and again later by Sir Evan James, when the subject was brought forward in 1892. Owing, however, to the difficulty of finding a suitable site, nothing was done and in December, 1901, the Chamber of Commerce again addressed the Commissioner in terms similar to those that had been previously used. In July, 1902, the Local Government informed the Chamber that as it might be reasonably expected that within four or five years the New Kutchery on the old Jail site would be completed, it was not necessary to press for the immediate removal of the Accounts, Currency and Stamp Offices. This reply, however, did not by any means satisfy the commercial public and fresh protests were made at the time and again in November, 1902, and September, 1903.

These protests were so far successful that the City Deputy Collector's Office and the Stamp Office were removed to the buildings of the old Agra Bank; but the Collector's Kutchery and the Sub-Magistrate's and Currency Offices are still located some two miles from the business quarter of the city and the Court of Small Causes at about the same distance is sufficiently far off to cause serious inconvenience to the mercantile community in the giving of evidence or the prosecution of suits.

The removal of the Law Courts to a more central site has long been contemplated by Government and, as above shown, the transfer of the Collector's Office and Kutchery, the Currency Office, Stamp-Office and Sub-Registrar's Office, to the old Jail site, has been practically promised. What, therefore, is required is simply a combination of these two schemes and their extension so as to include the Small Causes Court, in order that all the Government Offices may be grouped on one central site in the business quarter. It has further been suggested that, with the concurrence of the Corporation, the new Municipal Offices might also be placed on this site.

Such a concentration of public offices would be of the utmost value to the commercial community. To the business man, time is money; and the saving of time and the convenience resulting from the successful carrying out of such a scheme can be hardly over estimated. The site of the old Jail is most admirably suited for this purpose, indeed we know of no other site which would combine in the same degree the advantages of sufficient area, a central position, and a situation on the main thoroughfare of the city. We, therefore, most emphatically endorse the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and press upon the Local Government the importance of an early and favouable decision in this very important matter.

We fear that there may be some hesitation on the part of Government in embarking on the proposed scheme, owing to the great expense which would be thereby entailed. It must be remembered, however, that this is an objection which will probably be of even greater force a few years hence. The cost of both labour and building materials has gone up enormously in the past few years, and owing to the development of Karachi and the activity of the N. W. Railway and Port Trust, the chances are that prices will continue to rise. Not only has the demand for stone for building and reclamation greatly increased, but the substance has to be fetched from greater and greater distances; and the cost of transport is correspondingly enhanced. On the ground therefore of economy, well as of the public convenience, the matter should be settled and the work commenced without delay.

We would here again put in a plea for a consideration of the claims of Indian Art in the construction of our new buildings. In June last year, we advocated calling upon the Indian Architectural Artist for designs for such new buildings as Karachi required. All lovers of India are anxious to foster indigenous industries, and Karachi has now an excellent opportunity to give this pious desire a practical form. The requirements should be carefully explained and no design should be accepted which did not fulfil these requirements. Even if all Indian designs were rejected as unsuitable, as is not improbable, the mere fact of their having been asked for would serve as a stimulus to the Indian artist, and encourage him to persevere in self improvement, on Indian lines, in the hope of success in similar competitions in the future. Some very interesting and valuable advice was recently offered to the students of the Sind Arts College on the development of Indian art, literature and music on Indian lines, by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. H. N. Crouch. The lesson might well be driven home by the Local Government, by giving an opportunity to Indian artists of showing their capacity, by sending in original designs for the new Government buildings.

NECESSITY FOR AN EFFICIENT DEMOCRACY.

The striking passage which we give as our second heading, "Religion and education have not seen that an efficient democracy is an indispensable element in making their dreams come true," is taken from a very notable article in the new number of the "Atlantic Monthly," which is one of the most readable and thoughtful of all the American magazines.

The title of the article is "A National Fund for Efficient Democracy," by W. H. Allen, and it points out why America's greatest legacies, religion, education, and democracy, are also her greatest failures. Neither to America nor to ourselves have these legacies brought what they promised to bring, and the reason given by the writer is that we have failed to make an efficient democracy.

The whole article is very arresting and important.

"America's greatest legacies are her greatest disappointment—religion, education, democracy? We exto them; we make sacrificies for them: we misuse and misunderstand them. Although their common aim is equal opportunity, and not one means equal opportunity to the child ten years out of school. Not one approximates in action the picture drawn by teacher, preacher publicist.

"The church complains of growing irreligion, Government admits that it has not been democratic. Educational institutions, according to their most honoured leaders, have given in large measure miseducation; have been neither universal nor free; and, so far as their programme is executed' create special privilege for the educated, train for caste, and fail to educate for religion and democracy. Wherefore leaders—religious, educational, political—find themselves condoning 'sins by society,' and unequal opportunities abhorrent to their faith and inconsistent with their platform.

"Three causes of our disappointment have not heretofore been faced by American leaders of thought.

"(1) Religion and education have not seen that an efficient democracy is an indispensable element in making their dreams come true.

"(2) Religion and education, like democracy, have concerned themselves with purpose and personality to the exclusion of method, act, and condition.

"(3) Church, school, and government are without a social programme that embraces the aims of religion, education, and democracy, and, at the same time, supplies the technique necessary to successful progressive execution of that programme.

A DISAPPOINTING DEMOCRACY

"To understand and remove these three causes is America's—and humanity's—paramount need. The chief obstacle to consistent religious and educational effort is a disappointing democracy. A democracy of equal opportunity is the promise of both religion and education. The triumph of what history calls right inspires the American boy, not because patriotism is bred only by war stories, but because those stories deal with the widening of opportunity. He is interested again in the conflict of religions, because the picture in his mind is that of the triumph of unrestricted opportunity over caste opportunity. Finally, that thing about education which makes the soul expand is not additional earning power or additional knowledge, but equal opportunity for one's fellow man.

"Modern institutions are instructing favoured men to have what Bernard Shaw calls 'enormous soical appetites.' While religious and educational leader endorse this appetite and promise one and all ultimately 'a developed sense of life, they continue to regard democracy as the beneficiary of their effort and not their co-worker or their benefactor. This mistake explains their indirect attention to the working of democracy. If government remits taxes on church and private school property, it is for its own sake and not for church or school. If wrongs are done by government, teachers and preachers truly believe that the quickest remedy is more education and more religion, not more attention to government.

"This indirect concern for government is due partly to the confusion of school with education and church with religion. During the Dark Ages, the priest-student was a veritable pillar of fire by night. When there was no force working for religion except monastery and church, and when there was no teaching or studying except in monastery and university, it was natural that the place where light was sought, and whence light radiated, should epitomise religion and education.

"But in these days of newspapers and magazines, of social clubs, trade unions, travel and congestion, of university extension by lecture, correspondence, and moving pictures, of trade schools and business discipline, commercial science and instructional philanthropy, educational processes outside educational institutions are more numerous, more continuous, and farther-reaching than educational processes within school walls. Likewise, religion manifests itself in infinitely more ways outside than inside church organisations. With these outside educational processes and religious forces Government has more direct and more numerous relations than has either church or school.

SOCIETY V. CHURCH.

"Since government is organised action of one hundred per cent. of a community, wherever government is busy manufacturing sickness, industrial incapacity, miseducation, crime, and inequality, its product accumulates faster than the product of church and school working with divided forces and deficient tools upon of part of the population part of the time. Therefore the gravity of a situation in which is practically every city of the country, organised society is paying more men and women to do antisocial work than church and philanthropy are paying to do social work. Organised society is putting obstructions in the way of enlightened and religious life for adults by the score where church, school, and private philanthropy directly uplift one.

"In October, 1908, the City Government of New York votes its Budget, for 1909. Through that Budget one hundred per cent. of the population (would, if it followed precedent, give the seal of its approval to padded pay-rolls and to dishonest and wasteful contracts involving directly more individuals than will attend church during 1909. Comptroller Metz declares that wherever a city employee spends or receives money for the city, presents methods encourage dishonesty. Fifteen thousand teachers are crowding upon six hundred thousand children a curriculum declared by principals to be misfitted to the children's strength and future work; and the great machine grinds on year after year, doing less for all than might be done for the same money actually injuring thousands, and thereby manufacturing problems for church and school and government that will require generations to solve. The police department has nine thousand men disciplined in the tradition that they are entitled to accept contributions from the woman of the street, the saloon-keeper, the motorist, and other offenders, in exchange for permission to attack the 'integrity of democracy' by violating law.

"Tent evangelists and prison chaplains convert in ten years fewer men and women than society's goals push into crime in one year. The pulpit of New York State, following Governor Hughes's lead, for days vituperated race-track gambling; not one single legislative vote was changed; the conditions that produced a corrupt lobby remain the same; and the significant truth stands out that, to reduce its taxes, the self-conscious morality of rural New York bribed its own legislators to vote for gambling."

The article then goes on to show by examples from the disheartening story of administration in New York that "what mankind lacks most is not morals, or attitudes, or platitudes, or higher education, but technique for utilising what we now have and now know.

"Socialist leaders are elated because one of our great capitalists is said to have remarked that only the socialists have a constructive programme. Yet socialism, like religion education, and democracy, cannot tell us how to take the next step, because it does not know what we are doing now; it cannot tell us where we would be in five years if their programme were adopted, because it does not know where we are now.

"I recently asked Professor S. N. Patten what would happen if religious leaders were to be granted all they now ask. He replied, 'A religious-industrial war.' If, over night, the hole country became devoutly Methodist, Episcopalian, Salvationist, or Scientist, the greater part of the industrial and social problems would still stare us in the face; education and democracy would still be out of reach typhoid fever would thrive misgovernment would still manufacture vice, crime, and incapacity.

"Again, if universal education, according to our present definition, were to become a reality over night, religious problems would still remain, corruption would still need restraint, and sickness need prevention.

RELIGION AND EFFICIENCY.

"Religious work rarely under goes efficiency tests. Many who have tried the institutional church say that it has failed. Yet expensive institutional churches are still being erected. Not one of the great social movements that have characterised the past generation can be attributed solely, or even in greater part, to church activity.

"Not having applied to their own work methods of discovering deficiences and opportunities, it is natural that church and school should have failed to develop the technique essential to the definition and execution of a social programme.

"The finding out what democracy ought to know about itself, what he does, what it fails to get done; the continuing education of democracy; the consistent application of religious and educational principles for the welfare of democracy are matters of technique. If that technique is to be effective three things are needed: (1) A current record of what society is doing. (2) Current interpretation of what society needs, does, leaves undone. (3) Current aggressive action to utilise the information that comes from currently interpreting the current record of organised society's acts.

"To supply these three means, the Bureau of Municipal Research was organised in 1906. Its aim at the outset was educative, not detective. Infinitely more interested in pointing out what is needed than what is wrong, it realises that the great problem of democracy is not the control of the officer, but the education of the citizen. It began, not by laying down principles of government or discussing men, but by studying the needs of the community and its official acts. It would educate democracy in facts about democracy's acts and methods, democracy's need, and democracy's opportunity. While its initial efforts have been concentrated in New York City, its influence has been felt through the nation, notably among editors, city officials, and civic leaders. It believes that its test of municipal improvement, by way of act and method, has demonstrated the need of a great educational foundation that might be known, perhaps, as the Blank Foundation for Promoting Municipal Welfare, or for Attainning Efficient Democracy.

"Whichever way right lies, we can reach it quicker if we acquire the habit of demanding facts with regard to where we are. Whether, for example we are to socialise capital by owing it or by controlling it no one can now foretell. Clear it is, however, that our next step to-day, to-morrow, and a century hence will be a safer, more intelligent step in proportion as we know the facts with regard to the forces that have brought us to the point from which we view to-morrow. Potentially, the greatest producer, recorder, interpreter, and user of social fact is an efficient democracy."

MR. ASQUITH'S CAREER.

What is an opportunist? One who subordinates his convictions to party advancement, which in the end means personal advancement. The various stages in the downward path can be distinctly traced in Mr. Asquith's career. So long as Mr. Gladstone was alive Mr. Asquith was a Home Ruler. When Lord Rosebery came into power Mr. Asquith's Home Rule sympathies cooled: he fitted himself to his environment. In the quarrel between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt he remained neutral, and at the psychological moment again fitted himself to his environment, which again proved congenial to his personal advancement. In the rivalry between Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Mr. Asquith at first sided with Lord Rosebery. He could afford to do so, because during the South African War Sir Henry was in the lowest depths of unpopularity. Mr. Asquith was Lord Rosebery's right hand man in the Liberal League, the object of which was to purify the party of the little England heresies of Bannerman, Labouchere, and Company. When the Liberals came back to popularity, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a fit of magnanimity offered high offices to the men who had notoriously intrigued against him. Mr. Asquith deserted Lord Rosebery and the principles of the Liberal League: once more he fitted himself to a congenial environment, which again proved the road to personal advancement. The manner in which Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, headed by Mr. Asquith, deserted Lord Rosebery, forms one of the most discreditable incidents in modern political history.

As the reward of cold, calculating opportunism, Mr. Asquith found himself Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Government. No opportunist, however skilfull, can manage to inspire universal confidence. Mr. Asquith had excited the distrust of three sections of his party—Labour men, the women suffragists, and the Nationalists. If he was to sit securely in the seat of the Prime Minister, it was essential that something should be done to propitiate these powerful sections. The Labour members and the Socialists were clamouring for old age pensions, a measure which is in entire conflict with the first principles of Liberalism, to which Mr. Asquith at one time professed himself devoted. In the spirit of an auctioneer Mr. Asquith made a bid for Socialist support. What about the franchise to women? Mr. Asquith on that question had taken a strong line of opposition. He could not with decency turn a political somersault. He took a middle course. As Prime Minister he announced that his own personal convictions remain unchanged, but he was prepared to allow the party to settle the matter apart from him. Could anything be more unmanly? Imagine the great statesmen of the past, Chatham, Pitt, Canning, Palmerston, Peel, or even Gladstone, effacting themselves in dealing with a great constitutional question, and leaving it to be decided by a scratch majority of the House of Commons! Surely we have here the impotence of statesmanship, the very degradation of politics.—"Blackwood."

CERVANTES.

THE instances are rare indeed of an author whose fame still lives after nearly 400 years on account of one work alone. Such, however, is the case of Cervantes, whose inimitable "Don Quixote" has made him, one might almost say, immortal. It is true that he wrote other books, as also many verses, but all are forgetten to-day save "Don Quixote." He was born on October 9, 1547, and both his parents were descendants of illustrious families, and from all accounts, wealthy. There is little to tell of his childhood's days, except that from the moment he learned his alphabet reading became an all-absorbing passion with him. It is said that he never saw a scrap of paper on the street that he did not pick it up and read it. His parents were particularly anxious that he should become either a priest or a doctor. To this end he studied at the Salamanca University, but so arduous were the regulations that he soon left and gave himself up entirely to writing verses. They must have been very bad, for although the public taste was not difficult to cater for, Cervantes' attempts were ridiculed out of Court. Furious at the indifference shown to his efforts, he shook the dust of an ungrateful and ignorant country off his feet and withdrew to Rome. To his intense surprise and disgust, the people of Rome were just as unappreciative; he was on his last legs, even destitute, and so he threw up the sponge, and became valet de chambre to a cardinal.

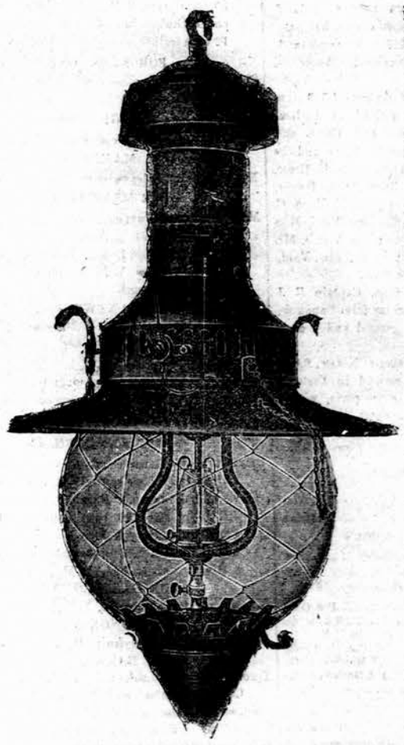
But rumours of war were in the air: Venice was at daggers drawn with the Turk, so that when war was finally declared, he left the cardinal and enlisted as a soldier. We hear of him first on the relief expedition to Cyprus, and in the following year he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto though at the cost of a hand. The next few years of his life he spent at Naples with his regiment. But as he was on a journey to Spain, the ship was boarded by a famous corsair, the terror of the Mediterranean, who towed his prize into Algiers and kept all, including Cervantes, strict prisoners for four years. During this time Cervantes, who was endowed with unusual courage and powers of resource, was continually propounding schemes by which all might escape. Once he very nearly succeeded. At the last minute, however, the plan became known, and the Dey, furious at the attempt, threatened to kill all unless he was instantly informed who the author of the scheme was. Without a moment's hesitation, Cervantes stepped forward, a display of courage which so pleased the Dey that he pardoned the offence. After many other attempts at escape, all of which were discovered, and all condoned, Cervantes actually had the audacity to plan a revolution to depose the Dey; this again was discovered, and still his life was spared.

At length the Spanish King ransomed the prisoners, and Cervantes, then in his thirty-fourth year, returned home. But through all the excitements of his military career, the desire to write never lef him. At last he left the Army, and settled down to his sonnets and reading. His first effort was a pastoral poem, entitled "Galatea." It was an odd production, in which lutes, and war trumpets, shepherdesses and knights are all incongruously mixed up. It was a success compared with his former poems, but still it brought him in no money. The fact is, they were the days of Philip II. and the Inquisition, and genius found little encouragement. So Cervantes once more had to put aside his pen. We hear of him occupying various minor civil posts, which just kept the wolf from the door, for he was maimed, and willingly took anything that brought in a few gold ducats a month. Then follows a gap in the story of his life; he was imprisoned. For what reason has never been ascertained. But whatever the cause, it is pretty certain that it was during these days that he wrote "Don Quixote." One can picture him in his cell, with one arm, scribbling the adventures of Sancho Panza on odd pieces of paper supplied him by the gaoler. When he was released or soon after, he sought out a publisher in Madrid, and in 1605 "Don Quixote" took not only Spain, but the world, by storm. It was translated into almost every language in Europe; painters, engravers, sculptors, and tapestry-weavers, one and all set to work to represent in their particular style scenes in the story. It is said that over twelve thousand copies were sold in the space of a few months. Never was a book greeted with such a universal storm of applause. Of course, the success of "Don Quixote" induced Cervantes to believe that everything else he wrote would be equally well received. He made a great mistake; twelve novels followed, but they created little or no impression; "Don Quixote" seemed to have exhausted public appreciation.

But his life was drawing to a close. He was only sixty-nine, it is true, but he was suffering from dropsy, and had been for some time. At last the end came, and he died on the 23rd April, 1616, the very day upon which Shakespeare breathed his last. It is sad to think that even to the end Cervantes was miserably poor. In a letter to his patron, the Count of Lemnos, he foretells his own death. "Time is short," he says, "pains increase, hopes diminish; and yet for all this," he goes on, "I would live a little longer." For, as he says, there were "certain glimmerings" of other works in his mind's eye. But it was not to be; he died a few weeks later, and was buried at Madrid in the Convent of the Nuns of the Trinity.

IN referring a second time to the local postal service the "Sind Gazette" says:—I continuation of our remarks on the subject in our last issue we are given to understand that there are certain impediments to the improvement we consider to be desirable, in the system of our local deliveries and that until the Post Office is able to remove these both the cause and the effect of the complaints referred to are liable to become chronic. It is placed beyond doubt that, as we stated, the frequent changes in the staff for the delivery of the post are at the root of the evil. Those changes, we now learn, are due to the fact that the postal peons have taken leave on medical certificates to such an alarming extent that quite two-thirds of the regular staff have had to be replaced, as a temporary measure, by new men and in a small degree by the probationers reserved for substitution. There is, we are informed, much difficulty in securing literate men for these acting appointments owing to Karachi being an expensive station; and any irregularities actually occurring are severely corrected. The facts, while going to exonerate the department from blame, do not help to assuage public anxiety regarding the fate of their letters, and at the present time there is a tendency to send any important communication by hand rather than trust to the local post. We earnestly hope that the difficulty in connection with the health of the postal peons is only temporary and will shortly be overcome. In the meantime the public should do their best to assist the post office as far as possible by addressing their letters fully and correctly. In cases where similar names are borne by two or more individuals, and no initials are given, the difficulty of prompt and certain delivery is greatly increased. The public are far too careless in this respect. In their own interests a considerable improvement in the method of addressing letters is desirable.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT



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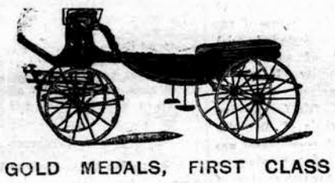

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SPORTING NEWS.

ALDERSON POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the Honorary Secretary's crown, but Major Hocken, the enthusiastic and energetic Honorary Secretary of the Polo Tournament, now in progress, betrayed no signs of uneasiness this afternoon when it was found that the Lincolns who had a field day, were unable to turn up in time to play the 26th Cavalry No. 2 team. Accordingly only two games were played, and both were practically one-sided, although the Baluchis played up manfully against the 26th Cavalry No. 2, and the M. I. did ditto when they were pitted against the Gunners.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY VS. 127TH BALUCHIS.

Lieut. Moir.	Lieut. McCuddon.
,, Summers.	,, Auret.
,, Mowatt.	,, Tate.
Jemedar Hukum Singh	,, Lake.

UMPIRES:
Major Martin and Capt. Ramsden.

FIRST CHUKKER.—From the throw in Moir, with a back-hander, passed the ball on to Hukum Singh, who hit it beside the flags. This operation was repeated three times in rapid succession and for the next the few minutes the Cavalry continued to harass the Baluchis, till eventually Hukum Singh got on to the ball and hit a goal. The next instant the Cavalry scored a second goal and even a third one when the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry No. 1, 3 goals; Baluchis, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Shortley after the start the 26th were up at the Baluchis' end when Moir hit a goal. Then followed some very fast and exciting run up and down field till the Cavalry got within shooting range and Mowatt, being as the head of the chase, shot the ball through, when the chukker closed. 26th Cavalry, No. 1, 2 goals; Balachis, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—With a clear run down the field the Cavalry were at once up at the mouth of the Baluchis' goal and scored. A minute later Hukum Singh hit a second goal from a scrimmage in the Baluchis' centre. A further goal was scored shortly after by Mowatt with a splendid cross hit. The Cavalry had it practically all their own way and subsequently a fourth goal was placed to their credit by Summers. 26th Cavalry, No. 1, 4 goals; Baluchis, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The 26th continued a rigorous attack on the Baluchis' posts, but were frustrated in their efforts to score by a very gallant defence of the part of the Baluchis, who during a hot time at their end succeeded in getting the ball out of danger and clearing it with it to the opposite end, where Summers was speedily on to it and, getting clean away, ran down to the Baluchis' end and scored. 26th Cavalry, No. 1, 1 goal; Baluchis, nil.

Scores.—26th Cavalry, scratch, 10 goals; Baluchis, plus 33, goals.

SECOND GAME.

R. F. A. No. 2. vs. M. I.

Capt. Furse.	Lieut. Hackett.
Lieut. Purser.	,, Smith.
,, Duberly Symons.	,, Clements.
Major Rowlandson.	,, Stonny.

EMPIRES.
General Alderson and Capt. Layard.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in the M.I. made away with it to the Gunners' end, and were within an ace of scoring when Gunners rushed up and saved a perilous situation. The next instant Gunners swept down the field and arriving within shooting range hit a goal. The achievement was repeated a minute later and then followed a series of rapid runs up and down the field till the chukker ended. R. F. A., No. 2, 2 goals; M. I., No. 2, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—A minute later from the start the Gunners manœuvred down to the M. I. end and scored end would have repeated the operation the next instant if the M. I. had not galloped up and saved beautifully. Some sticky play followed in midfield till the Gunners got away with the ball and hit it behind the M. I. sticks, and soon after the chukker closed. R. F. A., No. 2, 1 goal; M. I., No. 2, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—No sooner the ball was into the M. I. end, but before anything serious could happen the M. I. were on to it and hit the back to midfield, where the Gunners were again on to it and sweeping down to the M. I. posts, hit a goal. They continued to press the M. I. and were an inch off the mouth of the latter's goal, when the M. I. saved, a few seconds later the chukker closed with the ball clean up at the M. I. posts. R. F. A., No. 2, 1 goal; M. I. No. 3, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—From the start the Gunners at once rushed the M. I. posts and Duberly getting on to the ball carried it along unchallenged to near the covered end, where he missed and the M. I. coming up rapidly hit the ball out of its dangerous position. Play was confined again this time to the M. I. end, where repeated attacks were made upon goal, but without success. R. F. A., No. 2, nil; M., I., No. 2, nil.

Score—R. F. A., plus 3, 7 goals; M. I., plus 4, 4 goals.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE second day's Racing of 1908-09 was marked by light breeze, West by North, not much ginger in it certainly but sufficient to enable the yachts to complete the courses set well within time limit.

The 'A' class has not made its appearance, but we are looking for Sapphire and Melody to appear shortly in the glory of new paint, and grace the moorings in front of the Club with their trim hulls and taper spars.

There were only two starters in the "B" Class—Pixie and Trixie—the Erin being unable to take her place in the line.

The two boats crossed the line well together, with Trixie in the weather berth. Shortly after the start Pixie set her balloon jib and gradually drew away from her opponent, rounding Sunk Rock about one minute ahead.

After rounding the mark both yachts set spinnakers to a rather lazy wind about a point abaft the beam. Standing across to North Karanja Buoy the Pixie gradually increased her lead and was in amongst the Tomtits as she reached the mark. After rounding, Pixie stood across on the Port Tack. Trixie followed suit for a little and then went about. It was a dead heat to the Committee Vessel and when about three quarters of the distance had been covered Pixie carried away her bobstay and finished the race, not—as the late lamented John Hay has it, "With a nigger squat on her safety valve," but with one of her native crew perched on the end of bowsprit, to save further disaster.

This handicapped her somewhat, the little Tomtit which secured the gun in the "C" class being able to outsail her.

However she won her race easily, Trixie following round the schooner some seven minutes later with a falling wind.

There were seven starters in the "C" class. The Maud was first over the line turning the gun to a nicety—followed by Lapwing, then came Clutha creeping to windward round the stern of the schooner. Tomtit, Curlew, Valkyrie and Coralie followed in the order named. Jean started with the rest but did not finish the course, as she was disqualified for not leaving her moorings before the five minutes gun.

It was a close reach to Sunk Rock, which was rounded first by Clutha with a fair lead. Lapwing, Tomtit and Maud came round next in a bunch, the others following closely.

From Sunk Rock to North Karanja was a spinnaker run in which Clutha not only maintained but increased her lead—rounding the mark well ahead—the remaining boats still well together came round behind her.

On the beat home, Clutha surrendered pride of place to Tomtit, and Lapwing also made up towards the lead. Maud was in trouble with a Ditcher and lost a good deal of ground. At the finish Tomtit was first round the schooner followed by Clutha, Lapwing, Maud, Curlew, Coralie and Valkyrie in the order named.

Result on the Handicap is given below.

The following Races sailed on Saturday:—

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	Scr	Officers, 116 Mahrattas	Did not start.	
Trixie ...	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots	5 35 59	1 50 59
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	5 28 41	1 43 41

Course No. 5 reversed—7·6 miles. Wind W. by N. Strength light. 1st Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Times. H M S
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E.....	5 32 29½	2 2 29½
Maud ...	Scr	Officers, R E.....	5 33 2	2 3 2
Coralie ...	3 48	Col H Mead	5 35 16	2 1 28
Clutha ...	3 48	J J Welch	5 30 30	1 56 42
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Glosster...	5 28 3	1 53 3
Curlew ...	3 48	C A Wordsworth	5 33 24½	1 59 36½
Valkyrie...	5 42	R Walker	5 35 23½	1 59 41½
Sitara ...	3 48	J E Needham ...	Did not start.	
Jean.....	5 42	C N Moberley...	Disqualified. (Gave up.)	

Course No. 5 reversed—7·6 miles. Wind W. by N. Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Clutha, 2nd Prize won by Tomtit and 3rd Prize won by Curlew.—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

GYMKHANA vs. H. M. S. "HYACINTH."

An interesting Rugby game was played on the Island on Nov. 13, between a strong Gymkhana team and a fifteen from H. M. S. "Hyacinth." The evening was cool and pleasant and the ground in excellent condition. There was quite a large gathering in the Gymkhana enclosure, to witness the match. Play was very fast throughout and the game was most evenly contested. The Gymkhana played better together than their opponents, and in Steele and Battle possessed a pair of players whom the visitors found it very difficult to keep out of their territory. The Hyacinth's team made up by good individual play and sheer determination what they lacked in combination, and Edmonds proved a tower of strength. The Gymkhana won by the narrow margin of a single try, after a thoroughly sporting match.

The Gymkhana defended the sea goal and the match was started shortly after 5 o'clock. Play was fast from the start and by a series of short rushes and kicks into touch the sailors worked the ball well up. The Gymkhana defence was, however, too good for them, and the home team were beginning to attack in their turn when off-side put them again on the defensive. The game was loose all through, scrums being unusually few. Good foot work by the Gymkhana let in Redfern, who was, however, pulled up before he was dangerous, but the home team were now playing very strongly and Edmonds only just saved a try. Then the visitors attacked again, but were beaten back, and again off-side against the Gymkhana stopped a promising run. Then after some pretty passing on the right, Steele was given the ball and crossed the line well to the right. He made his try between the posts, but was only just in time to get the ball down before he was collared. Redfern converted the try. The naval team made most strenuous efforts to equalise and a minute or two later they nearly got over the line, but the Gymkhana managed to get the ball away and the rest of the half was mostly in mid-field. Every effort was made by both sides to score but nothing was done and at half time the Gymkhana were leading by a goal to nil.

The second half was quite as interesting as the first and the same tactics were employed. The visitors kept the ball moving in preference to a scrum whenever possible, and there was a good deal of dribbling by both sides. Early in the half the naval forwards got the ball well into their opponents' territory and it was at last rushed over the line in the right-hand corner. The shot at goal was therefore a most difficult one, but Edmonds converted with a well-judged kick amidst applause. After this, with the scores level, the game grew even more exciting. Both sides attacked, the Gymkhana playing with good judgment, but meeting with an unbreakable defence. The sailors were also playing their hardest, but were two well watched to get away and two attempts to drop a goal were unsuccessful. No further score took place for some time, but at last Battle got the ball from a line out and going through with a splendid dash, made a try, which, however, was not converted. The visitors made strenuous efforts to equalise; but, though they were very near the line more than once, they never crossed it, and the match therefore ended in a win for the Gymkhana by a goal and a try (8 points) to a goal (5 points). Teams:—

Gymkhana.		H. M. S. "Hyacinth."
G. H. Risch	...Back	...Haslop
A. H. Steele	½ Backs.	Doig
A. E. Battle		Campbell
H. N. C. Campbell		Searle
C. Davis		Mr. Edmonds
A. W. Ball	½ Backs.	Sutton
A. E. Sargent		Wright
G. A. Bambridge	Forwards.	Mellor
J. R. George		Buchanan
W. H. Johnston		Cameron
F. H. Goffe		Parnell
J. D. Legge		Milsham
R. Marsh		Clarke
C. C. Redfern		Ward
C. R. Watkins		Lang

Referee.—Mr. W. B. MacBean.

THE Produce Committee of the Ceylon Association in London has decided, according to a "Times of Ceylon" London cablegram, to take no action at present in the matter of the proposed anti-China tea campaign. It is also of the opinion that it will be premature to hold a large Rubber Exhibition in 1910.

H. E. THE Governor of Ceylon starts on his visit to Paumben on the 22nd instant, accompanied by Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway; Sir Allen Perry, P.M.O. in Ceylon, and Mr. A. J. Hedgeland, Private Secretary. His Excellency will camp out with H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley on the 23rd and 24th, and return to Kandy on the 25th.

MEERUT RACES.

MEERUT, NOV. 12.

What would have been a most pleasant afternoon's sport out of an excellent card was somewhat marred by some accidents, two of which were of a serious character. In the Pony Hurdle Race Shamrock, who had given Captain Annesley of the 10th Hussars a bad fall, was ridden to-day by Mr. Platt of the 17th Lancers and fell at the second hurdle. Though Mr Platt was not dangerously hurt his injuries were serious enough for him to be taken to hospital. This is a great pity as he will not be able to take any further part in the racing. The next unfortunate incident was the fall of Stop White, the favourite, in the Pony Chase at the last fence when it looked as if he might win. The pony damaged his shoulder blade and had to be destroyed.

There was a very full attendance and the 5th Cavalry were "At Home" and the 31st Lancers' band was in appreciative evidence.

The following are the details:—

1st Race.—Railway Plate.

Sirdar Jewan Sing's Black Spot, 10-12...Northmore 1
Captain Hon'ble D. Bingham's Redshot, 10-1. Fisher 2
Messrs. Ryves and Faunthorpe's Clear Out, 8-13. Sutton 3

Also ran—Black Swan II, 10 5; Mousie, 9-4; Eventide, 8-6.

The betting was—2 to 1 against Black Swan, 3 to 1 each Clear Out, Eventide, 5 to 1 Black Spot, and 6 to 1 the others.

Red Shot and Black Spot soon showed in front after the start and led to the three furlongs, where Black Spot drew clear and coming away won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min., 6 2-5 secs.

2nd Race.—Arab and C. B. Hurdle.

Mr. Sydney Smith's Nadim, 8-4 .....Northmore 1
Mr. Platt's Catapult, 9-11 .....Mr. Sopper 2
Colonel Daly's Bob Major, 11-13.....Harty 3

Also ran—Mirage, 12-4; Shamrock, 11-11; (fell) K. O. (fell), Shazadah, 10-0 (carried 10-4) (ran out).

The betting was—3 to 1 against each Mirage Bob Major, Nadim, and 6 to 1 the others.

Shazadah attended by Nadim went to the head of affairs and showed the way over the first hurdle. Then at the second hurdle Shazadah ran out and Shamrock came down. Nadim now held a clear lead, followed by Catapult, K.O., Bob Major and Mirage. Then at the hurdle near the three-quarter mile K. C. fell. Nadim continued to lead and despite the efforts of Catapult and Bob Major up the straight won by six lengths; three lengths between second third. Time—3 mins., 12 secs.

Mr. Platt, who was riding Shamrock, has been badly shaken and was conveyed to hospital.

3rd Race.—The Meerut Derby.

Captain Hon'ble D. Bingham's St. Michael, 7-9 Killorn 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lord Boyne, 9-2 Robinson 2
Captain Macleod's Carnegie, 8 3 .....Manly 3

Also ran—Trenayr, 9-2; Cairnsmore, 8-3; Handellian, 7-11; Lord Harry, 7-5.

The betting was—6 to 1 each against St. Michael; 3 to 1 Lord Boyne; 4 to 1 Grainsmore, 5 to 1 Trenayr, and 7 to 1 the others.

St. Michael attended by Carnegie led from the start and shortly the rest of the field were strung out in a long line behind them. St. Michael continued to increase his lead and finally won easily by six lengths. From the distance Lord Boyne made his effort and after a great race with Carnegie secured second honours by half a length. Time—1min 44 secs

4th Race.—Pony Chase.

Mr. Clark's Surrung, 8-7 .....Sutton 1
Mr. Sopper's Geebung, 9-7 .....Owner 2
Mr. Anderson's Lady George, 8-10 .....Harty 3

Also Ran—Spot White, 8-13; (fell), Pot 8-7.

The betting was—Evens Spot White, 3 to 1 against Lady George, 4 to 1 Geebung and 6 to 1 the others.

Surrung went to the head of affairs and showed the way over the first two fences, followed by Spot White and Geebung. Then Spot White assumed the lead with Lady George and Geebung in attendance till they got to the far side of the course, where the three last-named were running almost abreast, Spot White just showing out slightly in front. Then turning at the three-quarter mile Surrung came up and displaced Lady George and from the half-mile Spot White and Surrung were racing abreast till coming to the last fence. Surrung landed over in front of Spot White, the latter falling. Surrung came away and won by two lengths; twenty lengths between second and third. Time—4 mins. 17 secs.

Spot White fractured his leg and had to be destroyed.

5th Race.—Bijnor Plate.

Mr. Bake's Irish, 7-12.....Harty 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Beildaaba, 9-9...Robinson 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's General Fife, 9-12 T. Fergusson 3

Also ran—Romany Lass, 11-4; Amphibia, 8-3; Dazzle, 6-0.

The betting was—2 to 1 on Irish, 5 to 2 against Beildaaba, 4 to 1 each General Fife and Amphibia, 6 to 1 Romany Lass, and 10 to 1 Dazzle.

Soon after the start, General Fife attended by Irish and Beildaaba took the lead, which he kept to the three furlongs where Irish and Beildaaba challenged the leader. Then from the distance Irish drew clear and came in a winner by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 18 4-5 secs.

6th Race.—Arab Plate.

Major Popham Young's Itifaq, 8-0 .....Harty 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's The Ranger, 8 1. Robinson 2
Captain Holden's Marengo, 9-4 .....Killorn 3

Also ran—Commander, 9-4; Randon, 8-7; Jessamine, 7-12.

The betting was—6 to 4 against Itifaq, 5 to 2 Marenge, 4 to 1 each The Ranger and Commander; and 6 to 1 the others,

Commander early showed out at the head of a compact field. Then at the quarter-mile Jessamine fell away while the rest of the field closed up on the leader and raced in a bunch till on entering the rails Itifaq, The Ranger, and Marengo came to the front and Itifaq drawing out in front of the stand won by two lengths; a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

7th Race.—Nauchandi Plate.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Fortunate Lady, 7-2 (carried 7-7) .....Killorn 1
Mr. Manmohan's Black Prince 8-2 .....Melsom 2
Major Potts and Captain Winter's Sweet Nellie, 7-7 .....Thakore 3

Also ran.—Fortune, 7-7; Cresta, 8-2.

The betting was—2 to 1 against each Fortune and Fortunate Lady, 4 to 1 each Black Prince and Cresta, and 5 to 1 Sweet Nellie.

Black Prince attended by Fortune led to the three furlongs, where Fortune gave way to Sweet Nellie and Fortunate Lady. Then from the distance Fortunate Lady challenged Black Prince and drawing clear in the rails won by two lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 19 secs.

THE cases against Bijapurkar and Joshi, Editors of the "Vishravutt," and certain other offenders will be tried at Kolhapur on the 7th December and following days.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 16.

The depression in the Andaman Sea appears to be only of slight intensity and has moved to the westward, it now being between Slipper Island and Port Blair.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in Burma, the chief amounts being two inches, at Diamond Island and three-quarters at Lashio.

Clouds have also increased in Burma and skies are moderately overcast, but in the rest of the country it is generally clear.

Humidity is normal or in defect and at many stations in the Central parts of the country and in the Peninsula the temperature is in defect.

Forecast—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed doing well Rabi crop prospects generally good so far.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress. Rapeseed being sown and is doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Rabi crop prospects generally good, Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing and blossoms in some places.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flowering advanced and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear everywhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to the average everywhere. Day temperature is generally normal and night temperature is in defect except in the western districts where it is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal except in Lower Sind where it has increased and is now in excess. The temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture remains either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue clear. The air is drier than usual, and temperature has fallen, and while it is normal during the day it is low at night at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally in moderate to large defect. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has fallen and is lower than usual except at Bombay where it remains normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity is below normal. Temperature has fallen but while the maximum is normal the minimum is lower than usual generally.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	83·8	76·1	...	0·00
Muskat (15th)	81·8	53·0	...	0·00
Multan	76·9	40·9	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	83·4	48·2	...	0·00
Lahore	86·3	48·6	...	0·00
Sirsa	81·5	45·0	...	0·00
Ambala	82·7	57·2	...	0·00
Delhi	82·5	54·5	...	0·00
Agra	84·3	49·6	...	0·00
Mainpuri	83·5	60·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	83·9	48·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	87·6	50·5	...	0.00
Allahabad	86·6	48·8	...	0·00
Jagdalpad	81·5	65·0	...	0·00
Karachi	82·9	52·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	84·7	50·1	...	0·00
Jaipur	85·0	57·1	...	0·00
Kotah	88·6	62·0	...	0·00
Bhuj	86·8	66·7	...	0·00
Dwarka	92·7	67·3	...	0·00
Veraval	89·9	69·7	...	0·00
Rajkot	91·6	69·0	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	92·1	64·6	...	0·00
Surat	92·6	65·7	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	91·3	56·4	...	0·00
Deesa	85·0	49·8	...	0·00
Neemuch	82·6	51·1	...	0·01
Indore	79·5	45·8	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	79·1	56·0	...	0·21
Sangor	82·6	48·9	...	0·03
Hoshangabad	87·2	50·1	...	0·07
Khandwa	86·2	52·6	...	0·00
Akola	83·8	50·3	...	0·00
Amraoti	82·6	54·6	...	0·00
Nagpur	82·5	50·0	...	0·00
Chanda	80·2	55·6	...	0 00
Bhpur	87·1	72·3	...	0·00
Bombay	87·8	63·9	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	85·0	69·2	...	0 00
Mormugao	88·3	64·0	...	0·00
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	83·9	56·0	...	0·00
Ahamednagar	85·0	57·3	...	0·37
Poona	86·8	56·9	...	0·00
Sholapur	86·2	54·7	...	0·00
Bijapur	82·3	58·1	...	0·34
Belgaum	84·2	53·2	...	0·00
Aurangabad	85·9	59·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·3	55·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad	89·7	68·9	...	0·03
Mangalore	86·3	74·1	...	0·48
Calicut	87·7	72·3	...	1·09
Cochin	87·0	73·0	...	1·40
Colombo	86·3	68·1	...	0·03
Masulipatam	88·0	59·8	...	0·00
Bellary	87·7	66·6	...	0·02
Cuddapah	85·5	66·5	...	8·23
Madras	80·8	55·8	...	0·07
Bangalore	85·4	62·8	...	0·79
Coimbatore	87·6	65·3	...	0·53
Trichinopoly	86·4	70·0	...	1·98
Negapatam				

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 17.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Short Causes.

607-08 Edgelow G W and Co The Globe Mafg Ltd vs Gopaldas Nagardas Captain and

Long Causes.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hirmaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Karga and P.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomanji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co for post ponement.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For dismissal.

88-08 M B Chothia Namdeo Keroo Patel and others vs Bhawoo Maneck Thaker and others. Mulji and K Craigie L and O.

For Consent Decree.

909-07 Payne and Co Jamalbhai Mahomedbhai vs Joseph Francis Musello Chitnis M and M.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

8?-08 Tyabji D and Co Castoor Meghraj and others vs M B Chothia—M B Chothia.

280-08 Daphtary F and D. B Atmaram vs D Vandrawandas—Shamrao M and H.

303-08 Shamrao M H D Vandrawandas vs Devidas Vandrawandas Edgelow G W and Co.

348-08 432-08 Shamrao M and H D Vandravandas vs Devedas Vandravandas Edgelow G W and Co

488-08 M B Chothea Poonamchand Karamchand and others. R Moolchand

577-08 Matubhai J and M M Muncherji Bottlewalla and others. J Daliforia J and W

578-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Kedkaran vs Harbokai Moochilal Raghavaya B and N

641-08 Tayabji D and Co Rai Bahadur S Narain and others. vs G Dulsukrai and others

646-08 P N Bilimoria Bhana Rama vs Bai Ruttonbai and another.

777-08 Wadia G and Co John Minnist and others vs The Peninsular Iron Works Ld Ardeshir H D and Co

894-08 Payne and Co Jehangir S Banaji W C Gordhan-Ardeshir H D and Co

Undefended New Long Cause.

775-08 Thakurdas and Co. Rehematbai widow vs Hirachand Khetsey and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

502-08 S J Judha Gomaji Dhondu vs Krishnaji Ramchandra S A Tyabji.

6-07 S K Tyabji Mahamedbhoy alias Mahamed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.

397-08 Wadia N and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and N

119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardeser H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1908.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

THIS year's general meeting of the Classical Association,—the sixth which has assembled since the Society was first constituted, was held the other day at Birmingham, the Premier, Mr. Asquith, delivering the Presidential address. When we remark the size and flourishing condition of the Classical Association, which, within the limits of Great Britain at least, enjoys a prestige and excites an interest scarcely inferior to that of the British Association itself, it is difficult to realise that it was somewhat timidly organized as a defensive measure, by a few enthusiastic scholars, so recently as five years ago. For a long time past it has been impossible to ignore the increasing prominence given to technical instruction throughout the kingdom, and the growing tendency to allow a sober training in the classics to be displaced by the teaching of commercial and conversational modern languages, even in public schools. It was the realization of this danger to classics in general, and more particularly the threatened extinction of Greek as an essential part of a boy's education, which gave rise to the foundation of the Classical Association. In December 1903, a meeting of scholars was convened in London and the Society was formed, its objects being—"To promote the development and maintain the well-being of classical studies, and in particular:—(a) to impress upon public opinion the claim of such studies to an eminent place in the national scheme of education, (b) to improve the practice of classical teaching by a full discussion of its methods, (c) to encourage investigation and call attention to new discoveries, (d) to create opportunities of friendly intercourse and co-operation between all lovers of classical learning in the country. There was little need, as soon became apparent, to advertise the society or to search for members. The Classical Association is not an exclusive body. The council is, of course, composed of competent scholars, but no conditions of membership are imposed beyond that of paying the very small annual subscription of five shillings. The Association succeeded by these means, in enlisting to a surprising extent the sympathies of members who were neither scholars nor enthusiasts, but who recognised the debt they owed to such classical training as they had received in their time, and wished to secure no less an advantage to the succeeding generation. As a protective measure the Association has succeeded beyond all expectations. In view of the particular needs of the moment, especial attention has so far been given to clauses (a) and (b) in the expressed objects of the Association which have led to several direct and practical results. At the first two general meetings held in 1904 and 1905, four special committees were formed to consider and report on certain proposed changes connected with the teaching of classics.

The committee on the spelling and printing of Latin texts gave a report of their resolution (published in the "Proceedings of the Classical Association" 1906) propounding a definite scheme which the Association recommended for general adoption in school texts. The committee on the pronunciation of Latin gave a report of their resolution ("Proceedings of the Classical Association," October 1906) propounding a definite scheme of pronunciation approved by the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge, which the Association recommended for general adoption. The Committee on Investigations gave a report of their resolution ("Proceedings of the Classical Association," October 1906) deciding on the publication of an annual account of the progress of classical studies in all branches, *i.e.* History of Literature, Comparative Philology, Epigraphy, Grammar, Textual criticism and Palæography, History, Archæology in all its various branches, and Methods of Teaching. The Curricula Committee has submitted two reports ("Proceedings of the Classical Association," October 1906 and 1907), in the second of which a specimen scheme of instruction was set forth, beginning from the earliest years, variously regulated according to the probable leaving age of the pupil. The Pronunciation Committee, whose report on Latin was published and recommended, as before stated, have now submitted their final report on the pronunciation of Greek, at the meeting held last month, and have gained for it the recommendation of the Association. We await its publication in the forthcoming "Proceedings."

Of the practical achievements of the Association the reforms in the matter of pronunciation were perhaps more urgently needed than any other. The general public, which takes, as a rule, only a perfunctory interest in the doings of learned societies, hardly realises, perhaps, that the time honoured "old pronunciation" is now doomed, and that some ten years will probably see its actual death in schools and universities. The need for reform in this matter has long been felt, but no definite action has been taken until the present time. In 1871 the question of pronunciation was discussed at a meeting of the Head Masters' Conference, with the result that a few individual scholars and teachers adopted the reformed method. The result, of course, was greater confusion. As Professor Butcher stated in a speech delivered before the Association in in 1905, "boys have sometimes to unlearn at the secondary school what they learnt at the preparatory school. When they pass to the University they are no better off. Undergraduates flit from one lecture to another, and in each lecture room their ears are greeted by a fresh set of sounds. On the whole one may say that our pronunciation is in a state of chaos; never was there such a confusion of tongues. Two discordant systems exist and various inharmonious blends of these two . . . The neglect of quantity is in truth our chief defect. Were it not that our feeling for quantity is better than our oral pronunciation, we should almost lose the sense of metre altogether." This state of things is now, fortunately, at an end. It has been decreed that we adopt the system of pronunciation in use throughout the whole of continental Europe,—a system which has the supreme merit of consistency. As Mr. Asquith remarked in his presidential address, "You have thus, in effect, in the course of two years made a clean sweep of a system of mispronunciation which has prevailed in this country for more than three centuries, and which has done not a little to isolate English scholarship." The case of Greek was different and more difficult to deal with. The main facts of Latin pronunciation in classical times are beyond dispute, but nothing approaching certainty as to the pronunciation of ancient Greek has yet been discovered. It was admitted on all hands, however, as desirable, that a more correct and consistent pronunciation of vowels and consonants should be introduced, and this has been successfully achieved by the Committee on the Pronunciation of Greek. Scholars are still left to their old quarrels and discussions relating to musical and stress accents, quantity and pitch, but a uniform pronunciation has at length been established, with the result that Greek is now brought as nearly as possible into relation with the reformed pronunciation of Latin. Such, in brief, are the most important practical results of the activities of the Classical Association. The few short years of its history from its foundation at the end of 1903 have been more than enough to justify its existence. But the Association promises well for the future. Perhaps no society or gathering of classical scholars has ever been formed which has avoided so successfully the dangers of mere pedantry and verbalism. The chief aim of this Association, in a general way, is to keep well abreast of the times. The study of science is now no longer divorced from the study of the "humanities," to use an old-fashioned term. Nowadays the two advance together hand-in-hand. The discoveries of Archæology have shewn that the study of the Classics ought to be founded on a living interest, not a mere intellectual exercise. In order to keep this interest alive present day scholars must be prepared to adopt scientific methods, to allow room for growth and development, and even, in some respects, to face the prospect of revolution. Mr. Asquith brought his most interesting speech to an end with a discussion of the "comparative method" of study. "It is more and more recognised," he states, "that the many mansions which go to form the Palace of Truth open out into each other . . . . There is no form of study, least of all the study of language and literature, which are the vesture of men's thoughts and emotions, which can afford to isolate itself without incurring the risks of pedantry and sterility."

SURVEY WORK IN BENGAL.

LORD CURZON'S reforms as regards report-writing do not seem to have had much effect on the Bengal Provincial Survey Office, for under the modest heading "general remarks" is the statement that "1,872 square miles of record writing" was included in the year's work. Possibly, however, as the same paragraph concludes with the statement that it was decided "to cadastrally survey" an area, the first statement does not mean what it seems to imply. Undoubtedly the department worked hard, for it accomplished two hundred and seventy-five square miles of triangulation for topographical work, six thousand three hundred and nine square miles of traverse survey, one thousand seven hundred and nine square miles of cadastral surveys, record writing concerning one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two square miles (which is what we take the statement to mean) and one thousand five hundred and ninety-one square miles of topographical survey, each item being in excess of the previous year's record and, in some cases, in excess of the programme laid down. One good step was completed during the year in the handing over of the whole of the cadastral survey to the Settlement Department with which it is obviously most closely concerned. The Settlement Department have had, formerly, to use rough four-inch plots as the basis of thana maps, but this has now been changed for the better. Another act, which has come rather tardily, is the order that each Settlement Officer shall be supplied with copies of all the traverse work maps. A remark of no little interest is included in the report, dealing with the Partition of Bengal. After stating that the office work has increased to a great extent the report goes on: "This is due to the control of the Surveys of this Province and the transferred districts of Eastern Bengal being under the same survey officer, who is subordinate to two Boards of Revenue; the partition caused an immediate duplication of all reports and returns, and now, as changes in procedure in both Provinces occur, since these seldom coincide, there is a gradual drifting apart which tends to make my appointment more and more difficult; so far the interests of the two Governments do not conflict, but it is doubtful if they will not do so in the near future." The details of the work done are of little interest but it is surprising that so much remains to be done in Bengal where, it might reasonably be supposed, survey work would have progressed rapidly. The keenness with which cadastral work has been done is sure to bear fruit and it is to be hoped the transference of the work to a different department will not in any way allow a lack of interest to creep in. Theoretically the work is better in the hands of settlement officers, and we hope that the theory will be justified in practice.

A DANGER FROM THE UNEMPLOYED.

THERE can be only very few who do not sympathise wholeheartedly with the genuine sufferers from the depression in trade, those unemployed who are willing to do any work rather than be idle. These, however, form but a small portion of those who are creating disturbances in England at present, and a sidelight was recently thrown on the view taken by responsible citizens regarding the organized processions which are now almost continually marching to and fro in the streets of the principal towns of England, urged on by people of the stamp of Mr. Graysen. The matter to which we refer is to be found in an interview granted to a Press representative by the head of a large firm of insurance brokers at Lloyds. The usual fire policy, and those against the breaking of plate-glass and burglary do not cover the risk of damage by rioters. Recently a large business has sprung up in insurance against damage caused by rioters. During the great dock strikes in the nineties the premium for such insurances reached as high as a guinea per cent., and the price to-day has risen rapidly from nothing to five shillings and ten shillings per cent., which goes to prove that the apprehension of danger is increasing. The proposals of relief by giving work in the dockyards, the Post Office, in the Special Reserve and so forth may relieve a certain amount of the strain, but it must not be forgotten that the real unemployed who genuinely desire work are seldom to be found in the organized marches which are composed of the riff-raff, who would not work if they could, and have been led on by socialistic slum preachers whose doctrine is that honest wealth acquired honest labour is a criminal possession. For this class of unemployed there is plenty of labour and they should be given it—hard labour.

THE AUTHOR'S FRIEND.

IN the death of Sir J. H. Gibbs Bergne the world of Letters loses a sincere friend. Few of the public knew how great were the disabilities under which the profession of authorship was carried on until a few years ago, are aware even of the disabilities which still exist. Sir Gibbs Bergne in an active life found time to give close study to that most thorny subject copyright, and so great was his knowledge of the points involved that he was specially chosen as the British representative at the Berne Convention, being H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in 1886 and 1896, attending as well the signature of the additional Act of Paris. The family of Bergne has long been honoured at the Foreign Office. Sir Gibbs' father was an official there and we believe that one of his two sons is also so employed, the second having devoted himself to commercial science. Sir Gibbs, however, is not known alone for his activities in behalf of the world of letters. Never a writer himself yet he loved the society of writers and his favourite club was the Authors. Entering the Foreign Office in 1861 he rose to become Superintendent of the Treaty Department twenty years later. He then became a Secretary of Legation. From being a Protocolist in the Nova Scotian Fisheries Commission of 1877 he transferred his attention to Industrial Property, attending Conventions at Madrid, Rome and Brussels, being intimately connected with the Sugar Conventions, so that although he retired in 1902 he was in the following year appointed Chief British Delegate to the Permanent Sugar Convention at Brussels.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next. The steamer was detained by fog in the Suez Canal.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Deakin and Protection.

THE UNPEOPLED NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 2.

Though warm inland the weather conditions were pleasant on the coast on Monday, and nothing occurred to mar the success of the welcome extended to his Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dudley on their arrival at the Outer Harbor, Perth. The Mayor of Port Adelaide, in extending a welcome to Lord and Lady Dudley on behalf of the citizens, said they would find Australians some of the most loyal subjects in the British Empire.

Lord Dudley in reply said:—Personally I have already been fortunate enough to experience in more than one State of the Commonwealth the warmth of an Australian welcome to those who, by the pleasure of his Majesty the King, have come to reside amongst you in an official capacity. It is, however, Lady Dudley's first experience of the attitude of Australians in that respect, and I am glad to think that she begins her life here with an experience so calculated to have a pleasant and encouraging impression upon her mind. That we shall be very happy here there is no doubt at all. I have already seen enough of Australia to know that it is a country full of interest and attraction, and I firmly believe that as time goes on, and as opportunities are offered us of seeing more and more of the country, so will that interest and attraction deepen and increase. To both of us it will always be a sincere pleasure to devote ourselves to everything that is calculated to advance the welfare of Australia, and the more we are able to succeed in that direction the happier we shall be. (Cheers.) And as for my children, Mr. Mayor, their sojourn here will be for them a time of very great benefit indeed, for not only are they likely to grow up strong and well in this glorious climate, but also they will always, I feel sure, in years to come look back with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction to the opportunity thus afforded them of becoming acquainted with the conditions of life in this far distant but splendid and important part of Greater Britain. Mr. Mayor, I much regret that upon this occasion we should be paying such a fleeting visit to South Australia. I hope, however, that at no distant date we shall be returning for a much-longer period, and that we shall then have an opportunity of seeing something of your country districts.

THE NEW PROTECTION.

The Federal Ministers sat in Cabinet at Melbourne for two hours on Saturday. The chief business was the consideration of the new protection memorandum which is to be circulated on Tuesday. The Government's new proposal is understood to take the shape of a Bill to amend the Constitution in the direction of the transfer to the Commonwealth, in a limited sense, of the regulation of labour conditions, this power now belonging, according to the High Court's decision, exclusively to the States. If the Bill passes both Houses by an absolute majority it will then be referred to the electors for confirmation or refusal, and the referendum would in such case be held concurrently with the next Federal elections. The Government does not, it is understood, propose to take over from the States the absolute regulation of the labour conditions. All the minor matters will still be left in the hands of the States, but the authority to fix both wages and hours of labour will, if the Government scheme is approved by Parliament and the people, pass from the States to the Commonwealth. These are the main features of the Government's proposals. When Parliament was considering the tariff it was clearly understood that the benefits to industries affected were to be fairly shared between the manufacturers and the workers. The memorandum relating to the new protection circulated in December last defined the policy intended to be pursued and stated its grounds. These do not call for recapitulation. Obviously freedom of trade within the Commonwealth opened the markets of Australia to the competition of all Australian manufacturers, but nevertheless the rates of wages in the several States for similar work vary, partly because of the different rates fixed by the different State industrial tribunals and partly because of an absence of rates fixed by any such authority. It was in order, under these conditions, to put employers and employees upon a fair footing one with another throughout the whole of Australia that the national power to protect employment was exercised on behalf of certain of our industries which were safeguarded against the importation of goods produced under less humane conditions than obtain here. The same national power was also employed in an attempt to ensure better conditions for wage-earners in protected industries, and as a corollary to equalise as far as was necessary the general conditions throughout the Commonwealth. As it was under the Commonwealth power of taxation that the manufacturer obtained the benefits of protection by the tariff, the same power of taxation was sought to be exercised to give protection to his employees by means of an Excise tariff. Excise duties were placed on certain classes of goods protected by Customs dues, and exemption from Excise was granted in favour of goods for the making of which fair and reasonable wages were paid. It has now been decided by the High Court that the Constitution does not warrant the duties of Excise thus imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

As the power to protect the manufacturer is national, it follows that unless the Parliament of the Commonwealth also acquires the power to secure fair and reasonable conditions of employment to the wage-earners the policy of protection must remain incomplete. The object of the proposed amendment of the Constitution will be to endow the Parliament of the Commonwealth with a grant or power to do economic justice to protected industries with due regard to the unity of the Commonwealth. A diversity of local circumstances will be invited to empower the Commonwealth to determine the employment and remuneration of labour in protected industries in view of the protection granted to the manufacturer under the Commonwealth tariff. In some industries the existing protection may enable the payment of fair and reasonable rates of wages, but in other industries not sufficiently protected to enable the full standard of remuneration to be paid the payment of at least a minimum wage can be required. Pending the enactment of effective protection, unprotected industries will not be affected. The question of whether an industry is a protected industry will be left to the decision of the Interstate Commission. The amendment will enable Parliament to empower the Interstate Commission to determine the various conditions affecting employees in protected industries. Parliament will also be enabled to provide the necessary machinery for adjudication and administration, and in classes of cases in which Parliament thinks that the decision of the Commission ought to be subject to review, may establish an appellate tribunal, such as the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in order to carry out these objects. It is proposed to insert new paragraphs in section 51 of the Constitution so as to enable Parliament to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to 35 (a) employment and remuneration of labour in any industry which, in the opinion of the Interstate Commission, is protected by duties of Customs; and 35 (b) the granting to the Interstate Commission and its members of such powers of regulation, adjudication, and administration as Parliament deem is necessary for giving effect to any laws made in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph, subject to such review, if any, as Parliament prescribe.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEWS.

The leader of the Federal Labour Party commented on the 28th ultimo on the new protection memorandum. "I think, in general terms," said Mr. Fisher, "that the memorandum takes a too restrictive view of the possibilities that an amendment of the Constitution would give to secure fair and reasonable wages and conditions to manufacturers and employees alike. I regret that the Government thought it necessary while saying that in some industries the existing protection may enable the payment of fair and reasonable rates of wages, that other industries were not sufficiently protected to enable the full standard of remuneration to be paid. The payment of at least a minimum wage can be required pending the enactment of effective protection. I think that the constitution of an Interstate Commission to do the work that has been so well and completely performed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court is cumbersome, and in my opinion, will, if constituted, prove an unsatisfactory piece of machinery to achieve the object desired. I have always been of opinion that properly constituted courts of conciliation and arbitration, with full powers to investigate every dispute between workers and employers, is the best and safest means of making true industrial progress in a country like ours. I recognise the difficulties that the Government had to encounter in framing the new regulations. No doubt after long and serious consideration they have done their best from their own point of view."

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

An important despatch from the Imperial Government in connection with the Navigation Bill was made available on Thursday. Replying to Mr. Deakin the Imperial authorities maintain that the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution (sections 51 and 98) is merely to confer on the Commonwealth Parliament the power of legislating on navigation matters paramount to that of State Parliaments. Parliament, the despatch continues, can re enact any section of the Merchant Shipping Act, but cannot enact any legislation repugnant to its provisions, which extend to the whole of the King's dominions. It is impossible to arrive at decisions as to the actual powers of the Commonwealth Parliament, except on appeal to a judicial tribunal, but it is desirable that the Commonwealth Parliament should be restricted to the re-enactment and adaptation to local circumstances of the provisions already in the Merchant Shipping Act and to independent legislation for vessels registered in the Commonwealth and engaged in its coasting trade. It is not desirable that British or foreign ships engaged in overseas voyages, having complied with all the requirements of the Imperial Act at one British port should have to comply with other requirements at another British port. Negotiations are in progress with international Governments to make standards in all matters affecting the safety of ships. The power of negotiating would be destroyed unless there was uniformity in the self-governing dominions and the United Kingdom. There would be hopeless confusion if different conditions were enacted by one or other dominion. While the Imperial Government was always anxious to meet the views of any dominion, its experience of shipping was greater than that possessed by Australia could possibly be. It was hoped that Federal Ministers would not press the demand for compulsory and periodical Government survey of British and foreign cargo steamers. They are asked to recollect the importance to the Empire of maintaining the supremacy of the British mercantile marine, and not to take steps which, however little harm might directly be done to Australia, would cause serious loss to one of the most important of British industries.

Mr. Deakin replied as follows:—"The Government regret that they are unable to accept the view on constitutional points. The Prime Minister intends writing fully shortly. He is prepared to recommend Parliament to modify certain clauses in a manner which will meet the views of the British Government, but the abandonment of the right to survey cargo ships would not be acceptable. I suggest to alter the period from six to twelve months."

THE UNPEOPLED NORTH.

A deputation approached the Federal Government a few day ago and requested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the possibilities of the colonisation of the tropical parts of the Commonwealth by the Anglo-Saxon and other white races. In the absence of Mr. Deakin the deputation was received by Senator Keating (Minister of Home Affairs). Dr. Arthur, in introducing the subject, said the question of filling up the unpeopled north was a momentous one. Most of the people living in the north were occupied in work of a transitory character, such as mining, and little was known of their suitability for the settlement of tropical Australia. As the Commonwealth Government had in view a colonisation scheme it was extremely necessary that the question should be carefully approached. It would be a blunder of the first magnitude to dump people down indiscriminately. The whole question was one of not only Australian, but also of Imperial interest, and he strongly urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the matter. He was certain that much valuable information would be elicited and disastrous attempts at colonisation would be avoided.

Dr. J. W. Barrett (Vic.) stated that they represented a scientific and not a political organisation and they were acting in the interests of science and their country. If tropical diseases were controlled and the conditions of living regulated the question could be soon solved by practical means. The suggested commission should be a scientific and not a political board.

Representatives of the other States also supported the recommendation. It was pointed out that proper hygienic methods overcame tropical diseases. That had been shown when the Panama Canal works were carried out by white labor.

Senator Keating, in reply, agreed that the question was an important one. It was also a political one, but it did not relate to party politics. It was political in the sense that it was national. The country had determined that it should colonise the Commonwealth with white people, preferably of the Anglo-Saxon race. He was not in a position to say at once that the Government would be prepared to appoint a Royal Commission as suggested, but he was prepared to say the Government would give full and favourable consideration to the recommendation. He agreed that the work in connection with the Panama Canal had shown that white men could work under tropical conditions. It was an object lesson to the whole world, and it showed that medical science applied to existing conditions could transform them so as to make it possible for white men to live and work under them. What had been done in Panama and in India and Africa could be done in Australia, or else the conditions must be so bad that medical science could not overcome them. The Government were keenly interested in all matters relating to the investigation of tropical diseases, and the deputation could certainly hope that their representations would be favourably considered by the Prime Minister and his colleagues.

*[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

ROYAL DEATHS IN CHINA.

DOWAGER-EMPRESS SUCCUMBS.

Extraordinary Death-Bed Scenes.

END OF A MARVELLOUS REGENCY.

NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

A telegram from Peking announces the death of the Dowager-Empress of China.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Advices from Peking state that Pu Wei, the two-year old son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor and Prince Chun as Regent.

No trouble is anticipated.

Three years of mourning has been decreed.

The death-bed observances of three thousand years ago marked the passing of the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress. Both died alone and unattended, though they were the centre of a circle of abject spectators who stood a rod distant, and were unable to approach owing to the sacredness of their Majesties' persons.

LATER.

The Chines reformers in Australia have received a telegram suggesting foul play in connection with the death of the Emperor.

Similar reports are current in Peking respecting the Empress.

The newspapers earnestly hope that the dynastic changes will not effect the tranquillity of China and they emphasize the responsibility devolving on the Regent.

The "Times" remarks that the death of the Dowager-Empress implies necessarily some modification of policy, although the promise of constitutional Government remains embalmed in the Imperial edict.

"The reforming spirit is working in many ways. Whether, under the new regime the court will be less reactionary, is a problem, the solution of which will be awaited intense interest."

THE STATE OF INDIA.

"Daily Telegraph" Comments.

STERN MEASURES ADVOCATED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

In a leading article, the "Daily Telegraph," in spite of the gravest situation since the mutiny, refuses to be alarmist, but says that the time has come to face the truth.

"India is now likely long to remain the most disaffected part of the Empire. The problem is manageable if we are unflinching, but it is appalling if we are weak.

"The existence of our dominion in India is at stake. The sternest measures must be taken to prevent the public deification of executed murderers.

Unless the excitement subsides the native colleges should be closed and a stronger Crimes Act ought to be passed.

"If the police in the capital are not equal to the duty, Calcutta ought to be placed under Military control and the English troops strengthened to the requisite extent.

"Our most obstinate and most dangerous Antagonists," says the "Telegraph," "are the purdah women."

AUSTRIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Baron Bienerth has formed an Austrian Cabinet.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Alleged Frontier Violation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Montenegro has made a protest to Austria against violations of the frontier by Austrian Guards, one of whom was captured on Saturday, his companions escaping.

Austria denies that the frontier has been crossed.

Excitement prevails at Cettinge.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

Assailant Commits Suicide.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The assailant of Mr. Heney, the District Attorney, who was shot during a trial at San Francisco, has committed suicide in gaol.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

Visit to Kiel Abandoned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Owing to the sudden death from apoplexy of Count Huelsen Haeseler, Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Kaiser, His Majesty has abandoned to-morrow's visit to Kiel and will return on Tuesday to Berlin, where he will receive Prince von Bulow in audience.

MR. CHURCHILL AND COTTON DISPUTES.

Conference Convened.

STATE AID PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. Winston Churchill has invited the parties to the cotton dispute to a conference with the Board of Trade, with a view to an agreement for the prevention of disputes.

The expense of any enquiry which may result from the conference will be borne by the State.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

Quiet Restored.

TROOPS MOVING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Later telegrams from Teheran state that the city is quiet. The leader of the demonstrations has been arrested.

LATER.

In view of the movements of troops in Servia and Montenegro the Porte has decided on the adoption of military measures in the districts bordering on those frontiers.

Austria is also moving troops.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL.

The Author's Friend.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Sir J. H. Gibbs Bergne, of the Foreign Office, the British Delegate to the International Copyright Convention, has died at Berlin of pneumonia.

A NURSE DECORATED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

King Edward has conferred the Royal Red Cross on Nursing Sister Mary Gray, in recognition of the devotion shown by her during his operations against the Mohmands.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Bishop of Stepney Appointed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Right Reverend Cosmo-Gordon Lang, Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Archbishop of York.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Meeting of Bengal Leaders.

UNANIMITY PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

At a meeting of the Congress leaders in Calcutta on Sunday after prolonged discussion it was finally resolved that the Bengal people should join the Congress, accept the creed unconditionally and pledge themselves to try that (1) the Constitution and the rules be laid before Congress for adoption, (2) that four resolutions be placed before the Congress, and that in order to be successful they should attend in large numbers. It was further resolved that Baicuntanath Sen, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Ambica Charan Muzumdar and Surendra Nath Banerjee should immediately see Moti Lall Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and ask him to exercise his influence with Extremist leaders and induce them to accept these proposals.

The gentlemen saw Moti Lall Ghose, who promised to do as desired.

SIR V. BHASHYAM IYENGAR.

Sudden Illness in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

To-day in the Madras High Court, Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, C. I. E., after being engaged three hours arguing an appeal before the Chief Justice and Justice Abdur Rahim, collapsed as he was leaving the Court at the interval. He was picked up in a semi-conscious state and taken to the rooms of the Vakils' Association, where he was attended by Dr. N. Krishnasamy Iyer, M. D. Sir Bhashyam's illness has caused a painful sensation in the Court.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, the new Finance Minister, arrives in Calcutta to-day from Simla. Several of the Secretaries to the Government of India are now in Calcutta and the Railway Board will be complete today. Messrs Finney and Wood having already arrived and Mr. Wynne being expected to-day.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

State Banquet at Bhavnagar.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPEECHES.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, NOVEMBER 16.

A Banquet, in honour of Lord Kitchener, was held here last night at 8-30 in a spacious shamiana specially erected in Albert Victor Square, which was profusely illumina-ted and artistically decorated.

Covers were laid for thirty-five and the Bhavnagar Infantry Band was in attendance.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPEECHES.

His Highness the Maharajah, in proposing the health of the King-Emperor, said :—

Your Excellency, Mr. Hill and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. It is a source of pride and gratification to the Princes and Chiefs of India to know that His Majesty cherishes the same deep and sympathetic interest in their welfare as animated his august and revered mother, of beloved memory, throughout her long and benign reign. The Royal message, which His Majesty has recently addressed to India, graciously reiterating and confirming the historic Proclamation of 1858—the Magna Charta of the Princes and people of this country—has penetrated to the innermost recesses of their hearts, and has redoubled their traditional feelings of loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's throne and person. I trust and believe that His Majesty will, during his reign—which we pray will be long and eventful—have the satisfaction of witnessing the rapid advance of this country in civilization and contentment, and of enjoying the devoted affection of the vast Empire over which he has been called by Providence to rule.

His Highness then proposed the health of H. M. the Queen and the Members of the Royal Family, and in doing so, said :—

"Your Excellency, Mr. Hill and Gentlemen,—I rise again to propose the health of our beloved Queen Alexandra, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family. The catholic sympathies and benevolence of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen have made her name a household word in the British Empire, in every part of which she is beloved and honoured. During their recent visit to this country Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales won the affection of Prince and peasant alike, and we rejoice to know that the interest they then conceived for India remains unabated in their crowded life in England."

After this His Highness proposed the health of H. E. Lord Kitchener in the following terms:—

Mr. Hill and Gentlemen,—I am sure you will all join heartily with me in drinking to the health and prosperity of my illustrious and honoured guest, Lord Kitchener, whom I am proud to welcome to Bhavnagar. His Excellency's fame, both as a soldier and as an administrator, is so wide that I will not tire him with a long speech in his presence. But it is impossible to withstand the temptation of making passing reference to His Excellency's achievements upon the arduous field of South Africa—achievements which gave one more proof, if proof were needed, of the unconquerable stubbornness of British arms, and of the invincible determination and courage of the British Army, and which won for His Excellency a high place in that brilliant galaxy of soldier statesmen who have earned the proud distinction of Makers of the British Empire.

BHAVNAGAR'S LOYALTY.

Indeed, the memory of those achievements is particularly dear to me, because they were part of a campaign which afforded me an opportunity of testifying in a tangible manner my loyal attachment to the British Empire Humble as my contribution to that great army was, it sprang from a feeling of deep loyalty and devotion to the British Raj—sentiments which I treasure as priceless heirlooms of the State of Bhavnagar. They came to me in unbroken succession from my ancestors, whose friendly intercourse with the Paramount Power—and this the Rulers of Bhavnagar always remember with a sense of pardonable pride—dates back to a period long anterior to the time when the British Government first set foot on the soil of this part of the country. They were warmed by the alliance, as early as the eighteenth country, when the forces of Bhavnagar marched side by side with those of the British Government to extirpate the pirates who then infested the coast of Kathiawad. It is my passionate desire to bequeath them to my successors, not only intact, but strengthened since they were inherited by me.

DISTINGUISHED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

There is yet another reason why your Excellency's South African successes appeal especially to me, because they remind me how a Kote-Daffedar of my regiment of Lancers succeeded in winning your good opinion so far as to be singled out for service as your orderly, and in that capacity to accompany you to England. This I esteem an honour not only to that officer, but also to my regiment and to my State. It will no doubt interest your Excellency to learn that Hanubhai received from my State special recognition of his services, including a grant of inam land, and that he has since risen to the rank of Risalder in the regiment. May I express a hope that another opportunity arising, the three hundred Rajputs of my contingent, whom your Excellency will inspect to-morrow, may have the privilege of fighting for His Majesty's Government side by side with the mighty army under your Excellency's command.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Let me turn from matters military to a question which is deeply engaging the attention of all right-thinking people at this moment; I refer, of course, to the tendency towards acts of anarchy and violence which has of late become noticeable in some parts of the country. I need hardly say that I view these acts with detestation and abhorrence; I regard them as the emanations of a few misguided and perhaps unhinged brains. No man in full possession of his senses can believe that violence and crime can do the least good to this or any other country. On the contrary, we know that if unchecked, they are bound to do inestimable mischief. For although the traditional liberality of the British Government will not permit them to be vindictive, the suppression of disorder involves the diversion of energy from the work of stimulating the progress of the country, and the passions unleashed by the organisation of political crime sap the foundations of intellectual and political growth. We, in the Native States, are fortunate in that this hateful disease has failed to penetrate our territories, where the people are given to more peaceful and profitable pursuits. 'King is God on Earth' is their sacred motto. Nevertheless we shall rejoice at the eradication of an evil un-Indian in its origin, baleful in its fruits.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Let me not however, dwell unduly upon what is only a phase in Indian life. Let me rather express my profound satisfaction at the renewal, in His Majesty's gracious message, of those pledges which are the splendid foundations of British rule in India, and the declaration of a liberal policy which holds out remarkable possibilities of progress to this country. Peace is the corner-stone of progress. We owe internal peace to the British Raj; we owe freedom from foreign aggression to the glorious army of which your Excellency is the distinguished head. Your Excellency, may I express my intense pleasure at being afforded this opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and you, Mr. Hill and Gentlemen, I will ask to join with me in pledging my honoured guest.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPLY.

After these toasts were enthusiastically drunk, His Excellency rose to reply, amidst loud cheers. He spoke as follows :—

Your Highness,—I am much obliged to you for the kind words in which you have proposed my health, and you, Gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have accepted it. It has given me great pleasure to visit your interesting State, and I have to thank you for the hospitality and hospitable treatment which you have given me and my Staff.

CHIEF OF BHAVNAGER.

The Chiefs of Bhavnagar have always been known for their sincere loyalty to the British Raj, and I am glad your Highness is imbued with the same high sentiments of your ancestors. I am also glad that that detestable spirit of violence has not penetrated into your State and that any symptoms of crime will meet with prompt suppression at your Highness' hands. I well remember the horses and men you liberally sent to help the British Army in South Africa. They were very useful to me and I am glad that Dafedar Hanubhai is still doing good service.

THE BHAVNAGER CAVALRY.

I have noted with pleasure the interest your Highness has always taken in the welfare of your regiment and of its officers. I shall inspect the two squadrons of cavalry you maintain to-morrow morning, but from what I have seen of the troop detailed for escort duty, and from reports that I have received, I am glad to say that they are an efficient body of men, well horsed, well equipped and fit for active service. I regret we could not accept your kind offer of the services of this regiment on the occasion of the recent trouble on the North-Western Frontier, but another occasion occurring, we shall consider ourselves fortunate to have them with our army, in fighting against the enemy, when, I am sure, they will maintain the high prestige of your State.

Gentlemen, I give you the health of His Highness, the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and his Highness made the following reply.

Your Excellency,—I thank you sincerely for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and you, Gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have greeted it. For such measure of welcome as the Bhavnagar State has been able to extend, I can only repeat that your Excellency's visit has afforded me the greatest pleasure, and my only regret is that it has been so brief.

The party then proceeded to Gangajalia Tank, close by to witness the fireworks, which were admired by, all. The grand spectacle presented by the conjoint effect of the water in the tank, artistically arranged illuminations all round and a tastefully selected display of fireworks, baffles all description.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "India" case.

FURTHER CHARGES DROPPED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

To-day, at the Madras High Court, Srinivasa Iyengar, accused in the "India" Sedition Case, who was sentenced to five years' transportation on Friday, was again brought up to answer two other charges of sedition pending against him in respect of six other articles published in his paper.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General entered "nolle prosequi" in respect of these two charges under Section 333, C. P. C.

His Lordship passed an order directing that all further proceedings be stayed in respect of the charges referred to and that accused be discharged.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan arrived in Bombay yesterday and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar. Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurandwad, also arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying in a house near the Mahaluxmee Temple.

"RAMA."

When starting to write a short sketch of all our servants in the East, I did not realise what a difficult matter it would be to portray our old hamal "Rama." Difficult because I see now that no words of mine can ever describe him (as he is), nor can my pen do him justice. Some two years before I married, Rama was an established fact in Florence House; and he was as agreeably surprised as I was to find "that he could actually put up with a Memsahib:" Rama is a Surat man, he is very ugly, and old; and wears the most enormous pugaries which from their weight seem to drag his head back and make him look as if it would fall off (his head, I mean).

Faithful old Rama, I wouldn't change you for the smartest hamal in India, for you have grown into the fiat and have become one of us, "part and parcel" as the saying is, of the Jones family. We are the Jones, please, not Joness but plain Jones. How remarkable! Surely Loyd-Jones or Frere-Jones, or Jhones? or Jyones? or even Joneys? No, none of these, just Jones. We stand alone in this, and amongst the hundreds of other Jones's, and double barrelled names,—and weird spelling,—we are less liable to confusion as we are.

Enough on this, as I am supposed to be writing about Rama, and not ourselves. (That comes later on.)

The hamal's duties, well you all know—dusting, sweeping, washing up, and lamps—(in all of which the bungalow coolie is made to take his share.) In the early morning, when the sun is just starting its "daily round, its common task,"—and the crows are cawing in my verandah at the thoughts of stray bits of my buttered toast,—Rama begins his work in the drawing-room or "Visit room" as he calls it. From the sounds that come down the lengthy passage I can judge how far he has got on his "daily round." The awful flick of the duster on the furniture and ornaments makes me groan, for I love my four china plates and little bits of Satzuma. The rather frequent crashes tell me that he is, now, at the brass table. A lighter crash is, I know, the silver bowl that goes on the floor so often. An interval of smashing means he is going over the pictures, which will be all crooked and have to be put straight by my husband later on. And now we get to the piano, up and down the keys, a most fearful noise which no duster could over muffle—silence! I think the room must be done now. The dining-room does not take him so long, as part of that is the boy's work, so then Rama can spend that hour in visits to the kitchen to drink tea till my bath time comes round. "Ghussal lao—juldi—"Rama.' "Yes memsahib"—and then the most awful noise goes on in the bath-room. The bath (a tin one) is vigorously attacked, and scrubbed down. This action is accompanied by a whistling sound—just like the syces make when rubbing down your horse. I often call out to Rama and ask him if he has got a horse inside my bath-room, but he only mumbles out, as he stops the whistling: "No horse, only memsahib ghussal." After that is ready the old man retires, and does not appear again till a shout at the hall door wakes him to the fact that the Sahib has come home Then more bath and stable sounds from Jack's, bath-room.

After breakfast, Rama spends about a couple of hours in my bedroom sweeping, dusting, smashing; he evidently has a great grudge against all the furniture, from the violent way he whacks at it. When a favourite vase is broken, he never knows how it happened—"just dusting like this, memsahib." In spite of all his faults he keeps my dressing table tidy and never varies the places of my silver like the Ayah does each day. When Ayah is up in Khandalla with baby, Rama makes himself most useful. He puts away my dresses and has now learnt to fasten up my blouses at the back.

Our one point of discord with him is the lamps. He smashes innumerable chimneys, and drinks the oil—(at least I don't know what he does with it.) Try your best, you can't economise over oil in India; any servant will get the best of you over that. When I see Rama standing behind the screen with a dejected look on his face, I know well what that is—a request for oil, answered by a roar from my husband "and what the devil etc., always oil—drink it—sell it etc." Rama protests—(his feelings are hurt). "The oil has lasted ten days"—(this is his system to make it last ten days, even if we are away and not using the lamps). Still at the end of ten days we see Rama looking dejected behind the screen. I had an awful time when he took leave "to marry his son," and I suffered from the "budli" that he left with us. Ten days leave—"urgent private affairs"—was all that was granted, but it was two months before I got my old hamal back, and I can tell you it was not bliss for him on his return. He had spent enormous sums on this wedding, had made himself very ill with feasting, and had to work like a slaveas he said "to get rid of the evidence of the budli"—"very bad budli"—and I agreed with Rama.

Good all Rama "dada"—though you may not be as young and smart as Mrs. Smith's hamal, still you are one of us; and I can never part with you. May your shadow never grow less or your pugari any smaller; may the collection of buttons on your coat be more varied as the years go by and may you live in peace and plenty with a "pension" when you are old and your eye too dim to judge the oil and your arms too feeble to whack at the furniture.

VERITAS.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Application for Bail Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MIDNAPORE, NOVEMBER 16.

Further hearing of the Bomb Case was resumed this morning.

Before proceedings started, Mr. Dutt applied for bail on behalf of the other two of the three men arrested a short while back on charges under Sections 45 and 6 of the new Explosives Act. Mr. Dutt said it was not denied that these articles were in possession of accused, but these articles were generally kept at the time of the "poojahs," for preparing crackers.

Bail was granted.

SETH VIRCHAND DIPCHAND.

Death at Ahmedabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., a philanthropic Jain citizen of Bombay, died at his residence here this evening from heart failure. His loss is deeply mourned by all communities here. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning when all shops will be closed out of respect to his memory.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

"Il faisait ses quatre repas
"Et sur un ane, pas a pas
"Joyeux, simple et croyant le bien,
"Dans son palais de chaume,
"Parcourait son royaume."
"Pour toute garde il n'avait rien."
Qu'un chien.

What a good King that of Yvetot of whom Beranger the French Burns, or Horace sings that, "he had his four meals in his palace of thatch, and slowly rode over his realm on an ass. Joyous, simple and thinking it good to have but a dog for his life-guards." When shall we have such a blessed time? With self-government. The extension of popular government in our days has thrown all the ancient political systems into confusion. Self-government, democracy, socialism, are ideas much in currency and their right value has yet to be fixed. Meanwhile, political demolishers are at work, and the easily-led enlist themselves under their banners, without giving a thought to the quality and price of what is in circulation.

DEMOCRACY

is nothing more than a form of government; though it may well signify something indeterminate, there is nothing vague. It is the government of a State by the many—relatively after the old Greek definition—to the government by the few and to that by a single one. The limits between the few and the many, and between the diverse kinds of the many are necessarily indeterminate. But democracy remains none the less a pure form of government, and as monarchy is certainly the best defined and determinate of the forms, democracy itself can only be exactly determined as the inverse of of monarchy. This determination is the only one which answers to modern historical progression after which the great contemporary Republics have been formed. The organisation of the modern State was at first constituted in Italy. It did not originate with the republican communes of the Middle Ages which have nothing in common with the modern governments, but with the most ill-famed of all political systems,

ITALIAN TYRANNY

as condensed by Machiavelli. It spread over all Europe by the help of Italian statesmen mostly ecclesiastics. Cardinal Mazarin and his pupil Louis XIV. applied it to France. It was from the contact of this new science with an administrative system completely routed that monarchic France arose. The Republics which have followed have only been the reverse of French monarchy. Likewise the constitutions and legislative systems of some Republics of North America, and of the United States, would be unintelligible to whoever did not know that the ancestors of the Anglo-Americans had lived under a king himself, representing a long line of kings much more autocratic; and who did not note that in all these codes and governmental systems the people have been seated on the throne of the king who almost always filled it foolishly. There is no greater error fertile in deceptions than the belief that democracy differs essentially from monarchy. It has to exercise the same functions though they may be by different organs. In both the cases the tests to be furnished for the accomplishment of the necessary and natural duties of a government are exactly identical. Thus democracy must above all preserve

NATIONAL EXISTENCE

like monarchy, aristocracy, or every kind of government. The first essential of a government is to be durable. In humanity considered as an assemblage of individual units, one can say the the gods love those who die young; but can one dare affirm the same of a nation? From the highest antiquity national prayers have always implored a long life. Historians may sometimes celebrate governments remarkable for the eminence of their visions, and the brilliant genius of those who created them. But condemned to a short existence this eulogy, can ever be but a paradox For in matters of government all project is vain, all talent wasted which does not succeed in assuring national vitality. We may as well compliment a physician on his assiduous care and the scientific correctness of his treatment, while the patient succumbs to the disease. After the primordial duty of assuring national existence, there follows for democracy as for every other government the obligation of protecting

THE HONOUR AND THE GRANDEUR OF THE NATION.

A loss of territory, of authority, of general or of self-respect are perhaps inevitable, but terrible evils to judge from the hardships they entail, and the dignity necessary to support them. A government therefore which fails in securing statesmen, generals, administraiers and soldiers in sufficient numbers to avoid them must prove abortive. If not master of certain qualities essential to the triumph of national influence a like result must follow. In their relations with each other, which form the basis of international law the States ought to act like isolated individuals. What is defect in an individual and often a pardonable one, becomes a fault and often a most grave one too in a State. In war, in diplomacy, in all which concerns foreign politics, caprice, obstinacy, want of self-control, temidity, rashness, cynicism are weaknesses which descend to the depth of destructive vices. If a democracy is more subject to these than another, it soon finds itself in a state of notorious inferiority. Says an English prelate that it is better for a nation to be free than to be sober and discreet. Were the thing possible, and were there any connection between liberty and democracy, it would be better still for a nation to be susceptible of showing national virtues than to be free. If from external duties we pass on to the

DOMESTIC DUTIES

of a nation, the very first is for a government to secure obedience to civil and criminal laws. There are some States naturally docile to laws, others not; but the truth is that it is the State which makes the laws respected In very civilised country, this obedience is got almost unconsciously without effort. The venerable legal formulas by which the law is applied in the name of the king, and which the republics have even borrowed are a testimony of the immense services which government have rendered and are rendering to humanity. The great virtue of democracy in the eyes of some, and its great vice in the eyes of others is that it is supposed to be more active than every other form of Government in the working of a special organ that of change and alteration of laws, of morals and customs otherwise called

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS.

But this progress which in a modern well-ordered government is an indispensable though subordinate department, is not at all special in democracy. If we consult history, we see that all the great changes in the principle of law have been accomplished by powerful monarchies. We live still on the remains of the Roman law hailing from the Empire. The great legislative reformer of the Middle Ages was Charlemagne. It is to Napolion we owe the Civil Code which is on the way to being extended to the whole civilised world.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Discussion on Malaria.

AN Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

NEW MEMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The election of a member to the Standing Committee in place of Mr. S. M. Edwardes resigned was proceeded with. As there was only one nomination, the President declared Dr. Collie duly elected a member of the Committee.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee regarding Tramway Bye-laws.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

The question of malaria in Bombay was then taken up. At the last meeting it was proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, and seconded by Captain W. G. Liston—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, No. 13203, dated the 25th August 1908, regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Fort North be recorded, and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will await the further report proposed to be made by the Health Officer on completion of experiments."

A fourth amendment was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, "That Captain W. G. Liston be requested to be so good as to advise the Corporation, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, as to the most practical course that should be followed for preventing a recurrence of the outbreak of malaria in the City."

Colonel Collie remarked that the proposal of Sir Pherozeshah to appoint Captain Liston to report on the question of the prevalence of Malaria in Bombay was not a practicable one as the Captain was a Government Officer and as such had his duties to attend to, The work that was proposed to be imposed upon Captain Liston required a whole-time officer, and the Captain therefore could not possibly give the subject the special attention it deserved. Besides, the proposal also meant an application to the Government to lend Captain Liston's services for the purpose, and he was not sure if his services could be spared. Besides, an appointment like that was likely to interfere with the executive work of the Municipality.

Sir P. M. Mehta: I have never moved that it should interfere with the work of the Municipal Executive. I have only moved that Captain Liston be asked to advise as to the best means to be adopted regarding the question.

Captain Liston said that it would be quite impossible for him to undertake the work, which would take a full-time man eighteen months to complete.

Sir Pherozeshah observed that it could not helped, since Captain Liston himself told them that he could not attend to the work that was proposed to be imposed upon him. He (the speaker) would therefore move the appointment of a committee consisting, besides Captain Liston himself, of Dr. Dadachanji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Dr. Sukhia. He would modify his amendment to that effect.

Captain Liston: I refuse to serve on the Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah said he only wanted a Committee to be appointed to form some clear plan to combat malaria. He did not want the Committee to conduct the operations themselves. He wanted them only to lay down the principles on which the work should be carried out.

The Commissioner remarked that the appointment of Captain Liston or a Committee would not be an offence to the Municipal Executive.

Sir Pherozeshah said he was glad to hear the Commissioner say that it was in no way an offence to appoint Captain Liston or the Committee. The

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved an amendment, seconded by Dr. Dadachanji,—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Fort North, be 'recorded.' 2 That the Corporation are of opinion that more energetic and effective measures than are indicated in the report are necessary to combat the present virulent outbreaks of fever in Frere Road, Fort North, and several other parts of the City and the Commissioner be therefore requested to submit to the Corporation at as early a date as possible a detailed scheme for a properly organised and systematic plan of campaign against malaria and the probable cost of carrying it out. 3. That, in the meanwhile, he be requested to open immediate correspondence with the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and Government, inviting their zealous co-operation and monetary support in the intended operations and to urge upon Government the necessity of compelling the two Railway Companies, the G. I. P. and the B. B. C. I., to at once carry out the measures suggested by the Executive Health Officer. 4. That he be further requested to ask for the loan of the services of an expert in Malarial work from Government, and to advise the Corporation as to the desirability of requisitioning the services of some eminent authority on Malaria from England to organise, direct and help in the intended campaign. 5. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the necessary expenditure."

The following second amendment was proposed by Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, and seconded by the Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor'—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Fort North, be recorded. That a special staff be appointed to carry on a systematic campaign against malaria."

A third amendment was proposed by Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, and seconded by Mr. Munmohundass Ramji,—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, No. 13203, dated the 25th August 1908, regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Forth North, be recorded, and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will await the further report proposed to be made by the Health Officer on completion of experiments."

Commissioner had taken the matter in a very proper spirit.

Captain Liston observed that the appointment of a Committee was like shelving the question.

Sir Pherozeshah was granted permission to modify his amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Sir Pherozeshah's proposal did not take them further than where they were then. It was one of the ordinary committees that were appointed by the Corporation. Regarding Sir Bhalchandra's amendment to bring Major Ross to Bombay, he was afraid, when Major Ross came to Bombay, another member might perhaps move to call Sir Patrick Benson. There was nothing practicable that was suggested in the various amendments. He thought they should go to the Government and ask them to do something for them. It was certainly high time that something was done. According to what Captain Liston had said, an expert would take eighteen months to finish the work. He (the speaker), was not in favour of going to England and inviting Major Ross. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to approach the Government with a request that a small committee be appointed composed of representatives of the Government, the Municipality, the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the Railway Companies, assisted by a full-time expert acting as Secretary to the Committee with a view to investigate fully into the cause of the continued prevalence of malaria in Bombay and to suggest remedies for its abatement and prevention.

Rao Bahadur Valdya seconded the amendment.

Captain Liston said that since he last had an opportunity of speaking on the subject a considerable amount of new information had been placed before the Corporation, a statement and a report had been submitted by the then Acting Health Officer. He could not let that opportunity pass without making some remarks on those papers. It must be obvious to all who have read the statement he referred to, which was largely occupied by an attempt to refute his criticism of the Health Officer's first report, that that officer labours to explain such points as the shirking of responsibility or his reasons for recommending the application of pesterine to the gullies as a measure for combating malaria. The Health Officer had said "Captain Liston drew a harrowing picture" of the state of Bombay of which he confessed he was quite ignorant. He (the speaker) had stated plain facts which he considered called for radical reform. He would state them again in plainer language. The first fact he complained of was that the officers of the Corporation deliberately flouted the orders of that body conveyed to them in Corporation Resolution No. 2216 of 29th June in that in place of submitting a statement of the measures they proposed to take to avert the threatened epidemic, immediately after the passing of the resolution, they submitted to the Corporation, so late as October, when the epidemic was almost over, a statement of the measures they had carried out. The second fact which he complained of was that the Corporation was itself much to blame in that it set a bad example to its executive officers by appointing committees which were allowed to report sometimes years after their duties were delegated to them. These were the matters which, he said, called for reform and he believed that until some reform was effected they need not hope to get rid of the high death-rate which afflicted the city. Since the Health Department had given them some statistics of which they seemed to be very proud, he (Captain Liston) asked to give them others which cast a very different light on the picture. The Health Department had delighted in quoting mortality statistics dating from the year 1896. Since that year they had had nearly thirteen long years with a death-rate approximating to 40 per mille or something over that figure. But if they looked to the twelve years preceding 1896 they would find that from 1882 to 1895 the death-rate of this city varied between 25·96 in 1886 to 33·25 in 1894, and for the ten years 1886 to 1895 the mean annual death-rate was approximately only twenty-nine. He asked them to contrast that with their present death rate of nearly 40. Those were the days when Bombay might have been called a fairly healthy Oriental city, but now it hardly deserved a better name than a plague-stricken spot. The present state of matters was undoubtedly bad, it was not the time to clap ourselves on the back and say that Bombay was the healthiest city in Asia. He did not think therefore that the language he used was either "irresponsible" or "highly embellished" nor were "the statements at variance with the true facts." Sir Balchandra Krishna remarked that Mr. Cowasji Jehanjir while on the one hand asking him what the purpose was of calling an expert, had, on the other, himself moved to call an expert. He thought Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was the best possible that they could accept. Major Ross would probably be in Bombay to attend the Medical Congress to be held in the City.

The Commissioner said he very much wished that he could say that he had received any useful hints from what had been said by Captain Liston and other members of the Corporation. He had received none. He knew that in that matter they had not received any assistance from Captain Liston. The Captain had only re-iterated the remarks he had made on a previous occasion. He (the Commissioner) took the entire responsibility on himself for the alleged flouting of the Corporation's resolutions on the question of the prevalence of malaria in Bombay. Mr. Wacha, who had supplied him with some very valuable information on the subject of malaria, had brought to his notice the prevalance of malaria in the City. Inquiries were thereupon made and the results communicated. Mr. Watcha had also carried three resolutions on the subject. He (the Commissioner) repeated that he had not flouted the Corporation's wishes. He then detailed the various steps taken by him and the Health Department in the matter.

The Commissioner proceeded to say that Captain Liston's second point was that the Corporation was also to blame in the matter. He did not wish to enter into any discussion about that. Captain Liston had taken the mortality figures of a year far behind, namely 1882, and observed that the present mortality from malaria was much greater than in the year for which he had quoted the figures. But the Commissioner asked if the rise in the mortality could not be accounted for by the great increase that had taken place in the number of the inhabitants of the City and infant mortality. If they wanted to compare figures, they should take a preceding year and not go to a remote period. Besides, when they had the whole of India suffering from a very serious outbreak of malaria, he asked if the Health Department was to blame if Bombay also suffered. Again, the new docks had proved a breeding place for malaria and he knew that men working in the docks had suffered from malaria.

Captain Liston remarked that they had been infected in the City.

The Commissioner proceeded to say that the Port Trust had sent for Captain Liston to advise them on the means to be adopted to combat malaria.

Captain Liston: It is not correct. I went and offered my services.

The Commissioner said it came to the same thing. He would say the same thing about the Railway Companies that he had said about the Port Trust. He was of opinion that if the malaria had not been removed from the City, it was due to causes beyond the powers of the Health Department. As to the question of bringing an expert to advise them on the question of the prevalence of malaria, he would ask the Corporation not to rush into the expenditure before carefully considering the matter.

Mr. Milne said he would ask Sir Pherozeshah to add the names of Mr. Wacha, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to the Committee. He thought Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was a proper one, but he would like to add the names he had suggested. He thought it had been reported that the Government had an intention of appointing a Committee.

Sir Pherozshah said he would add the names of Messrs Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Wacha and Mistry to the Committee.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible. It was no use calling an expert. They had it clear on what lines to work, from the suggestions made by Mr Ross in his report on the prevention of malaria in Mauritius to the Colonial office. A part of it had been published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 8th October last. In his report Dr. Ross had laid down two lines on which to carry on the work of combating malaria. They were "Personal Prevention" and "Public Prevention." Proceeding, Dr. Sukhia said that the Health Department had acted to the best of its abilities, but had delayed in calling upon the proper persons to combat malaria.

Further discussion on the question was adjourned.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

Deccan Moslem League.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Moslem League, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona was held at the Mecca Musjid buildings, to express the deep abhorrence felt by the Mahomedan community of the Deccan at the dastardly attempt recently made upon the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to consider some other matters affecting the community.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, occupied the chair and submitted the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona, held under the auspices of the Deccan Moslem League, desires to express the deep indignation and abhorrence felt by the Mahomedan community of the Deccan at the recent abominable attempt upon the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and begs to offer its congratulations to His Honor on his providential escape.

Further, this meeting, in view of the rapid increase of the spirit of anarchism in Bengal, which threatens, if unchecked, to spread to other parts of India, urges upon His Excellency the Viceroy the immediate adoption of strong measures to extirpate nihilism and crime, and assures His Excellency that the prompt introduction of any legislation towards that end will have the cordial support of all loyal and law-abiding people in India.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In proposing the resolutions, the Chairman said:—

We have assembled here to-day to express our abhorrence of the outrageous attempt upon the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. A premeditated assault upon the representative of the King is most dangerous and appalling at all times and places in India, but it is doubly so at the present time. It is therefore all the more deplored by Mahomedans, Rajputs and others, in whose estimation loyalty includes a sort of religious reverence for the representative of the Sovereign, and who regard obedience to his commands as something higher than a legal duty.

It is idle to contend that the campaign of Indian anarchists will always be directed only against certain officials or Europeans. It may extend at any time to all the loyal and martial minorities, who may be opposed to the methods of extremists, or who may be active supporters of the British officials in this country. It must not be forgotten that the sword, which Britain wields in India, is largely in Indian hands.

It is gratifying to hear that so many messages of sympathy are sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, but one cannot help suggesting that something more is needed, besides soul-stirring messages and eloquent denunciations. There must be a demand for immediate legislation to nip the evil in the bud. There have been strong measures for the suppression of Thagism, and there are strong measures in existence for the fanatical Ghazis on the frontier. It passes the wit of man to understand why there is no legislation for uprooting nihilism from this country.

Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mahomed Khan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

ARE LOVERS MAD?

Are lovers mad? Dr. Berillon has been asked, (says the Paris correspondent of a London paper), and he is inclined to think they are. He is a well-known specialist in hypnotism. Passionate love, according to him, is always an hysterical condition. He quotes the examples observed by himself, of a boy of 20 who was driven to stealing for love of a ballet girl, of a woman who shot her lover dead, then fell on his body weeping and asking his pardon; and of a respectable mother of six children who left them and everything else to run after a young lover and turned pickpocket for his sake. Dr. Berillon might have quoted other examples also from the earliest days to the present times. He proposes no cure for the madness of love, but he cites a remarkable fact which he has observed. "All persons having a fixed affective idea show greater sensitiveness in the left side of the body than in the right." This seems to revive the old idea that the heart is the seat of the affections. Indirectly, this observation has led the doctor to devise a method for curing the madness of love. "When a patient suffering from a fixed idea is brought to me I generally note exaggerated sensitiveness in the left hand, the left wrist, on the left temple, etc. I then take measures to re-establish sensitiveness on the right side and the affective idea dwindles, the love madness disappears." The recipe for love sick men and maidens accordingly seems to be physical culture of the left half of the body.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

Founder's Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

There were great rejoicings almost the whole day to-day in connection with the Founder's Day of the Bishop's High School which has an excellently interesting history, interesting to people in all parts of India. A long programme of sports was gone through from the morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Moore, Headmaster, and Mrs. Moore were "At Home" to a very large gathering.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

The history of the School has never been published. It is this. The school was founded in 1864 by Lord Bishop John Harding during the chaplaincy of Rev. H. L. Fenton. The original idea was to provide education for the sons of warrant officers and of other Europeans in Government employ in Poona. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield, supported the movement, and it was announced in a circular sent round on 29th March of that year that Government would assign a building for the purpose and guarantee the expense of furniture and books. All that was further required was an attendance of twenty pupils at Rs. 5 each in order to ensure an income of Rs. 100 per mensem reckoned to be sufficient. The circular brought back a promise of fifteen boys with a note to the effect that several more would join as soon as the School was opened. Amongst those whose names appear as promising to send their boys are, Mrs. Isabella Bedford, Mr. C. Stephens, Mrs. Anne Panton, Mr. J. Edwardes, Mr. W. Lister, Mr. Webb, Mr. John Hanson, Mr. Thomas Bailie, Mr. A. S. Norman, and Mr. G. Hall. The first premises ordered to be occupied by the School were the barrack on the extreme left of the range, usually occupied by the General Depot by the direction of Quarter-master-General, P. D. A., Major J. A. McDonald. Although religion to be taught was to be under the drection of the Bishop and Chaplain, no objection was to be raised to boys of parents of other persuasions attending for secular instruction. There was no contemplation of the School being or becoming anything more than a day school. An official letter from Mr. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, agreeing to the school and accepting it in the ranks of Government controlled and aided schools is dated 25th November 1863. In August 1866 there were 40 boys on the books with an average daily attendance of 93·5 as certified to by Lieutenant G. Jacob, Superintendent of Army Schools. At a prize-giving held in 1879 the following report was made by the Chaplain, Rev. G. A. F. Watson:—Early in the year 1864 several warrant officers and other residents in Poona belonging to the English Church represented to the Senior Chaplain that there was only one school in Poona, namely to, which they could send their children, that school being under the charge of a minister of another communion and the fee for education being rather beyond their means. Mr. Fenton (the Chaplain) having brought this to the notice of the late Bishop, Dr. Harding, a correspondence was opened with Sir. W. Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, which resulted in the formation of the Poona day school for boys, or as it was more commonly called, the Bishop's School. A master for the School was selected from the soldiers studying at the Central Military school, a grant of Rs. 350 for books, etc., was obtained from Government; a barrack room was allotted in the depot lines and the School opened with about 20 boys. Barrack furniture and a free annual issue of books were sanctioned by Government some months later. The burden of all these arrangements fell upon Captain G. A. Jacob, Superintendent of Army Schools, who has never ceased to take the liveliest interest in the School from its foundation to this moment."

The report goes on to say that the first master was remanded to his regiment for misconduct in connection with his duties, and the services of Mr. W. W. Clifford, Assistant Superintendent, Army Schools, were secured. Under his supervision the School rapidly increased in numbers until at the beginning of 1867 there were more than 60 boys present on the books. It increased also in efficiency as was evident by the grant awarded after an examination by the Government Inspector; the first, of which on record is kept, was Rs. 820 for forty boys, new and more convenient quarters were secured in the petty Staff Lines. Soldiers were procured for the junior classes and the privilege of taking boarders was accorded to the headmasster, who from that time was allowed free quarters. The School suffered considerably from the establishment of the St. Vincent Roman Catholic School, which became very popular from the resignation of Mr. Clifford in 1868. In May of that year only 27 boys were attending the School and the debt in the following July, amounting to nearly Rs. 300, was accumulating. Assistance was obtained through the Archdeacon from the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. S. Breerly was appointed headmaster, under whom once again the School grew in number and efficiency. At the time of the report there were 125 on the School books. Shortly afterwards there was bought a house, very conveniently situated near St. Mary's Church, with ample accommodation and a good play ground, which doubtless added to the prosperity of the School. This purchase was effected by the Diocesan Board assisted by grants from Government and the Kabul Fund. Mr. MacNee was then first assistant master, whose assiduous attention to his duties, his ability and zeal are referred to as contributing greatly to the success of the School during that year. Mr. Brierley is spoken of in complimentary terms as one whose labours are not simply of an hireling, but of one who delights in his work. Mr. Macnee eventually succeeded Sub-Conductor Brieley as headmaster, and for over twenty years the School flourished. Upon his retirement to his present post Mr. A. G. Dunne was appointed headmaster. In February this year he left for Mount Abu High School and the appointment was given to Mr. John Moore.

Before distributing prizes Mrs. Alderson made a lengthy and very interesting speech.

Rev. Barham, Chaplain of St. Mary's thanked Mrs. Alderson for her kindness in consenting to distribute prizes, and cheers having been raised for her and General Alderson, the proceedings terminated. To-night an entertainment and dance were held in the School theatre.

THE FLOODS AT HYDERABAD.

Public Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

A meeting was held at the Public Gardens to-day in pursuance of His Highness the Nizam's commands and probably the largest ever held in Hyderabad to concert measures for raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the recent disastrous floods.

His Excellency Sir Kishen Pershad, K. C. I. E, took the chair punctually at 4 p. m. who in a speech of great commiseration dwelt on the terrible calamity which had overtaken the city of Hyderabad and strongly appeared to those present for substancial aid for those who had suffered.

The platform was occupied by His Excellency the Minister Nawab Muzzaffar Mulk, Bahadur, Khan Khanan Moinuddin Khan, Sultan Zawar Jung, Salar Jung Farideon Jung Bahadur, Shah Yar Jung, Major Nawab Maher Ud-Dowlah, Nawab Iftikar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Turhaland Jung Bahadur, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Rajah Ramgothan Rao, Mr. Krishnamachari, Mr. Muraj, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Hugh Gough, Mr. Rai Balmakana, Rajali Rai Rayan Bahadur, Nizamat Jung, Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Mr. Hydera, Mr. Sirajal Hassan, Major Wake, Mr. Aziz Mirza, and Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan.

At the close of the Minister's speech a poem was recited which was full of eloquent pathos.

The first resolution was moved by Nawab Iftikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur as to the effects that the meeting was of opinion that subscriptions be raised with the objects of helping those who had suffered from the recent flood disaster.

The resolution was seconded by Nawab Shah Yar Jang, which was supported by Mr. Muhammad Akbar Hydari and Rai Balmukand.

The next resolution was moved by Nawab Faker-ul-Mulk Bahadur and seconded by Moulvi Mahomed Aziz Mirza and supported by Maharaj Asaf Nawaz want Bahadur and Raja Bhagwandas Bahadur. The resolution ran as follows:—That citizens of Hyderabad in public meeting assembled sincerely thanked those persons not living within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam who have given expression to a large-hearted sympathy to the people of Hyderabad in their dire distress by generously subscribing to the funds for the relief of the flood stricken and suffering poor.

Mr. Casson Walker moved the third resolution to the effect that sub-committees be appointed at the head-quarters of every division and district to take part. In raising subscriptions and that of the Hyderabad Central Flood Relief Fund Committee be empowered to appoint sub-committees, in the city with the same object in view, from all sections of the community.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. J. Dunlop and carried *mem con.*

The next resolution was moved by Nawab Tarbuland Jung, Bahadur, and seconded by Mr. Krishna Mochari which thanked His Highness the Nizam for his sovereign sympathy and examples to others by personally heading the subscription list.

Nawab Thamshir Jung, Bahadur, tendered thanks on behalf of the meeting to H. E. the Minister for presiding.

In addition to one lakh subscribed by the Nizam, two lakhs and fourteen thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot and much is expected from Jagidars, Sowcars and others who were unable to approach the table to put their names down owing to the great throng eager to subscribe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, NOV. 16.—Capt. Vickers, 48th Pioneers, from England.
Maj.-Genl. Fasken, Bannu Bde., from England.
Maj. Ralph, 8th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Hodson, 57th W. Rifles, from England.
Capt. Williams, 59th Scinde Rifles, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Mullaly, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Capt. Wright, 39th G. Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Lyon, the Black Watch, from England.
Capt. Craster, R. G. A., from Jutogh.
Maj. Hanmer, 21st Cav., from England.
Lieut. Ford, R. G. A., from England.
Maj. Macpherson, 41st Dogras, from England.
Capt. Lloyd, 84th Punjabis, from England.
Col. Kenny, 37th Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Robertson, 21st Cav., from England.
Maj. Johnson, 47th Sikhs, from England.
Maj. Watson, 67th Punjabis, from England.
Maj. Sanders, R. E., from England.
Maj. Cleveland, Secty. to P. M. O., from Simla.
Maj. Hefferson, 79th Cav., from England.

DEPARTURES, NOV. 16.—Maj. Thornton 15th Cav., to Dera Ismail Khan.
Maj.-Genl. Fasken, C. B., to Bannu.
Maj. Ralph, 8th Rajputs, to Lucknow.
Lt.-Col. Hodson, 57th W. Rifles, to Peshawar.
Capt. Williams, 59th Rifles, to Peshawar.
Lt.-Col. Mullaly, S. and T. Corps, to Peshawar.
Lieut. Lyon, the Black Watch, to Sealkot.
Capt. Gaster, M. B. R. G., to Antha.
Maj. Hanmer, 21st Cav., to Nowshera.
Lieut. Ford, R G. A., to Calcutta.
Maj. Macpherson, 41st Dogras, to Cawnpore.
Capt. Lloyd, 84th Punjabis, to Samana.
Capt. Hutcheson, 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.
Col. Young, 6th J. L. I., to Jhansi.
Capt. Maxwell, R. E., to Kirkee.
Maj. Bolton, 61st Pioneers, to Secunderabad.
Capt. Wilson, 2nd East Surrey, to Mhow.
Maj. Dunolly, 6th Jats, to Jhansi.
Maj. Lane, 30th Lancers, to Jhansi.
Lieut. Thompson 112th Inf., to Nasirabad.
Lieut. Maturni, 61st Pioneers, to Secunderabad.
Lieut.-Col. Woodward, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong.
Lieut. Raymond, Poona Horse, to England.
Lieut Paterson, Poona Horse, to England.
Lieut. Paige, 109th Infantry, to England.
Lieut. Browning, 1st Brahmans, to England.
Maj. Keilly, 63rd P. L. I., to England.
Maj. Batten, 61st Pioneers, to England.
Lieut. May, 102nd Grenad., to England.
Capt. Wilson, 2nd East Surrey, to England.
Maj. Dunolly, 6th Jats, to England.
Maj. Lane, 30th Lancers, to England.
Maj. Baldock, 44th M. Infty., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 16.

Major-General Sir James Macdonald, K. C. I. E., Commanding the Lucknow Brigade and Station, having been transferred to the Belgaum Brigade, relinquished the command of Lucknow to-day, and Brigadier-General Bell, who has arrived here on transfer from Belgaum, assumed command

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Loche, K.C.B, D.S.O., relinquished the command of the Lucknow Division on Tuesday last and Major-General Selater, K. B., assumed command on that day.

THE EMPIRE AND ASIATICS.

An Australian View.

Writing to an Australian paper a correspondent observes:—Within the present month the extent and variety of the colour problem as it relates to the Empire has been brought forcibly before those citizens who belong to the white race. For once, Australia has been largely eliminated from the consideration, though the significance of the festivities in connection with the visit of the American fleet to these shores just previously contributed its quota to this most complex question. The month of October has been interesting, however, by reason of what has transpired in the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of the Transvaal, where the Asiatic alien, in each case, curiously enough, the native of British India, has brought the white citizens into practically the same position that Australia found herself in some time ago respecting our dark-skinned fellow-subjects. As the general election has just taken place in Canada, it is instructive, no less than interesting, to note that the victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is due in a considerable degree to the scheme he propounded for keeping the Dominion white. Prior to the promulgation of our Immigration Restriction law, the fear of Asiatic invasion was no mere idle fantasy. British Columbia, not possessing statutory powers similar to our own for keeping the Asiatic out awoke to the fact that the already large population of Chinese and Japanese in the Province was being added to at an alarming rate by natives of India, principally hailing from the North-West and Central Provinces. Indeed, so rapid was the influx that, had it been allowed to continue, the white element would soon have been placed in a minority. The riots last year at Vancouver first directed world-wide attention to the condition in the Pacific province and, though made chiefly against the Japanese, the British Indians were included in the causes giving rise to the popular ontburst.

With regard to the former, Imperial agreements prevented, in the absence of Dominion enactments, drastic measures such as were demanded. Hasty legislation in the provincial Parliament failed to provide other than the most temporary of palliatives, for, like all legislation prepared with the haste engendered of panic, flaws enabling something more than the proverbial coach-and-four to be driven through it were soon discovered. The people being determined that the Indians should go, the question at once assumed a national as against a provincial importance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, brilliant constitutional lawyer no less than statesman, was approached. He saw difficulties which did not permit of attaining the end desired by the British Columbians in particular, and the working classes throughout the Dominion in general, quite so speedily gas they wished. As a result he was subjected to a good deal of what by the broadest interpretation could never be included within the bounds of legitimate criticism, from those who were not in a position to gauge, or even understand, the complexities by which the situation was surrounded. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, further, desired to attain the end wished for in a manner least calculated to offend the peoples of Asia no less than India, for he looks to Asia as the great future market for Canada's products. In Lord Elgin, and more particularly in Lord Crewe, he found willing assistants and advisers, Viscount Morley, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, and immediate past Governor-General of Canada, also came to his counsels with the result that just prior to the general election he was able to announce that an arrangement had been arrived at whereby the British Indians in British Columbia would be, with the consent of the India Office and the Viceroy's Government, sent to British Honduras

So much, then, for Canada and the colour line for the moment. To turn to the Transvaal the situation there shows no approach to finality: in fact it promises to develop into a crisis of the graves; character, for the handing of which only measures of the most heroic or drastic nature may be found necessary. Here British Indians, led by native barristers and merchants of considerable ability and education, display not the slightest intention to abide by any legislation of a restrictive character which may be imposed. They, in the first place, objected to the methods of registration they were compelled to observe. After considerable negotiations between the Transvaal Government and the Colonial and India Offices, these regulations were so modified as to eliminate the phases regarded by the Indians as the most objectionable. Not content with securing this, the British Indians are now claiming the unrestricted right of immigration into the Transvaal for their fellow-subjects, or the right of immigration subject only to such restrictions as they themselves may impose. Had not the Transvaal Government loyally carried out the compromise the situation would have been different. But such is not the case. That great Anglo-Indian authority and Imperial statesman, Sir West Ridgway, on whose report constitutional government was granted to the Transvaal and the Orange River colonies has rendered an immense service to the white residents of the Transvaal by the manner in which he has laid the question before the people at home. On September 23 Sir West said—"There would be no objection to the British Indians urging and pressing the claim for unrestricted immigration if they did so by constitutional methods only; but this is not the case. They are seeking to attain their ends by deliberate violation of the law; and unhappily, their lawless proceedings are countenanced and approved by well-meaning but injudicious friends in England who have evidently not realised the mischievous consequences which may follow. If it is permissible for British Indians in the Transvaal to defy a law of which they do not approve, then why should it be a criminal offence for their fellow-countrymen to take the same course in British India? The British Indian leaders knew perfectly well when they accepted the compromise that there was to be no further immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government has made, even in respect of immigration, greater concessions than those suggested by His Majesty's Government, in as much as under the new law the Governor—not the Governor-in Council—may approve the issue of permits authorising any Asiatic—not merely ruling chiefs or high officials of Asiatic descent'—to enter the Transvaal." Sir West Ridgeway has pictured a situation Australians will righly regard as intolerable, but which at the same time is not without is lessons.

And how is all this colour line trouble to end? In British Columbia the British Indians refuse to go to British Honduras. In the Transvaal the British Indians decline to obey the law, or recognise any right to interfere with their free entry to the country. In India itself great meetings are being held, at which a boycott of South African products is declared. It is not improbable that the same course will be adopted towards Canada if the British Indians there persist, when requested to move, in their non-possumus attitude. The saying "The colour line problem is the greatest the Empire has to face" has reached the stage of a political axiom; still that does not, by its very familiarly, lessen its gravity. The present unrest in India is accentuated by what has happened in Australia, with what is happening in Canada and the Transvaal and the movement in the United Kingdom respecting the displacement of the British sailor by the Lascar. And it is difficult to see in what way the situation is to be made easier. Australia has taken a definite line of action with respect to the Asiatic; Canada and South Africa have determined to pursue a similar course. The British Indian resents as an insult the claim of race superiority as against himself. He appeals to all of Asiatic birth to unite against what he has termed—"This intolerable insolence—this White Peril which threatens to consign us to a state of perpetual bondage." And, after all, is not this understandable enough when we endeavour to view the outlook from the standpoint of the British Indian? The British Indian to-day is no longer pervaded by the spirit of Moeris. He looks for that Avatar who shall bring him not freedom and equality alone, but vengeance.

AUSTRALIAN PROBLEMS.

THE Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) visited Castlemaine on October 26. Responding to the toast of "The Federal Parliament" at a banquet Mr. Deakin said they must not be surprised if for the first ten years of its existence the Federal Parliament was occupied in finding out where it was. Where they should go was now fairly clear, but the way to get there was not so clear. He had noticed in a paper that morning that the Victorian Minister of Agriculture had passed some comments on the proposed Federal Bureau of Agriculture. That gentleman laid a finger on the right spot when he said the researches of scientific men had saved agriculturists hundreds of millions of pounds in Europe and America. In agriculture they were in this country beginning to feel their feet, and in pastoral pursuits there was much that could be done to assist those who were struggling against adverse circumstances. The policy, of the Government was to place in the forefront the great producing interests, subject always to the one producing power in the country, that of the people. (Cheers.) The study of both together was the true national Australian policy, which the Government had alwere endeavoring to launch, and which, indeed, they ready launched. Parliament suffered from the number of parties and the business of the country suffered, but the interests of Australia transcended those of all others.

What he asked of the constituencies, Mr. Deakin said, was that they should return first of all men who were pledged to Australian development, and to the task of making this country capable of carrying the millions that in the future it would carry. That was an aspiration which could be breathed into each one of the different groups. What Australians had to do was to make themselves worthy of the land that God had given them.

Afterwards Mr. Deakin addressed a public meeting at the Town Hall on defence questions. He said Australian defence was not to be considered as something to be dealt with exclusively by experts. The more universal sentiment must be appealed to. When the cry of compulsion was raised it must be remembered that the public school system was compulsory. All the defence scheme proposed was an extension of the system of drill and physical culture as observed in the best conducted schools. In France and Germany the youth was taken away from home and shut up in barracks for two years. Let them compare that with the Australian scheme, which would take no man from his home or calling, except for about three weeks in the year, when they would come together in camp under conditions that four times out of five would make an exhilarating holiday. If there were no perils at all he would still be in favor of carrying out the system. Recent events in south-eastern Europe showed to what extent treaties could be relied upon. While aggression was impossible on the part of Australia, it must be remembered that aggression against Australians was not impossible. (Hear, hear.) In time of national danger the Government could call out every man between the age of 18 and 60 but that would be a futility and perhaps lead to disgraceful consequences if there had not been preparations beforehand. It all came back to this—that a man must learn to do as became a man under a man's trials. (Cheers,) Tennyson had said, in a stirring piece of verse, "Britons, hold your own." That was a call which Australians should take to themselves. (Cheers.) They must hold Australia for themselves and for Great Britain. (Cheers.) The Government proposed to take 80,000 men a year to be trained for three years, and then to be drafted into a reserve. This, it was calculated, would give in a few years a force of 200,000 men with which this continent could, in case of emergency, be defended. Was it talking militarism to talk of the necessity of defending a country like this? There was no safety to-day for any people who neglected the lessons of the past. (Cheers.)

THE BLACK WATCH.

By far the most famous of the Highland Regiment is the 42nd, otherwise known as the Black Watch. The date of its origin is uncertain. The author of "A Short History of the Black Watch," recently published, a history in which the achievements of the Royal Highlanders are set forth with a modest and business-like simplicity, declares that the regiment came into being at least as early as 1725. Mr. Andrew Ross, in the "Military History of Perthshire," gives it a far earlier birth. He dates its "historic succession" from the 3rd of August 1667, when Charles II. issued a commission under the Great Seal to John, second Earl of Atholl, to raise and keep such a number of men as he should think fit "to be a constant guard for securing the peace in the Highlands" and "to watch upon the braes." The chief duties of these men were to suppress the drivers of creachs, "thieves and broken men" as they were called, and to bring to justice blackmailers and blackmailed, doubtless on the sound principle that the pigeon is not much better than the rock. That they performed these duties efficiently is certain, and they may have been drawn from the same classes from which the Highland regiments were presently recruited. But their duties were not the duties of soldiers, and though a "historic succession" of a kind may be continuous, it is not easy to connect the six companies of Highlanders raised in 1725 with the bodies of men who fifty years earlier watched upon the braes. These six companies, whose sombre tartans, a stern contrast to the red coats of the regular troops, gave them the name of the Black Watch, were enrolled for the plain purpose of guarding the Highlands against disaffection. Though the officers were Whigs, the gentry of Perthshire and the neighbouring counties eagerly enrolled themselves, glad that they were permitted once more to bear arms. Many of the privates were gentleman-soldiers, who, to the surprise of the English, "had gillies or servants to attend them in quarters, and upon a march to carry their provisions baggage, and firelocks." At Fontenoy, where first the Highlanders met a foreign foe, they gave a generous promise of what they were presently to achieve. Fortune did not fight upon their side, but they covered the retreat in such fine order that Lord Crawford pulled off his hat to the regiment, saying they had won as much honour as though they had gained a victory. In front of them were some piquets of British cavalry and two guns. The French, attacking the piquets, seized the guns, which the 42nd, charging at once retook, with the loss of no more than four men. For this exploit the honour of wearing the Red Heckle was conferred upon the Black Watch, an honour justly and highly esteemed unto this day. —From "The Heroes of Perthshire," in "Blackwood," 1908.

THE Canadian Government have sent a circular to the English Judges protesting against their releasing offenders on condition that they leave the country for Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO newspapers have created a sensation by publishing an article, written in Melbourne, which declares that Australia is hostile to the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and desires to see it ruptured as the first step towards the creation of a white man's Pacific Ocean.

WHY SHOULD ANGLICANS BE CONSERVATIVES?

Why Liberalism Should Be Rid of Dissenters.

There is a remarkable article in the "Church Times" of last week (Oct. 16)—the gist of which is that objection is taken to the "General absorption of active Churchmen into the Conservative Party." Incidentally the "Church Times" "deplores still more the domination of the Liberal Party by Dissent."

"At the present moment," adds the writer, "the Conservative Party is artificially stengthened and the opposing forces weakened by the unnatural trend of Churchmen who are reformers into the Conservative camp. There is a remedy. Let the Liberal Party shake off the domination of Dissent; let it cease to harass and yet more to threaten the Church. Social and economic politics will be the healthier."

In brief, if the Dissenters will get out of the Liberal Party, the Anglicans will come in, which suggests a certain pamphlet on "A Short Way with Dissenters."

The article is occasioned by the recent meetings of the Church Congress, of which it says:

"It is difficult for anyone following the debates of the Church Congress to believe that he is listening to the voice of organised conservatism," says the "Church Times" (Oct. 16). "Eagerness for reform bold and even reckless innovation discontent with existing conditions, confidence in the future, are the notes most frequently heard.

"The few opposing utterances are apologetic, deprecatory, even mournful; rather protests against the inevitable than attempts to arrest what is coming, rather warnings against over-hastiness than calls for a halt. Yet there is no doubt that in the ordinary sense of practical politics the Church is on the side of Conservatism. In a general survey, the members of the Congress will be found on that side as definitely, if not as uniformly, as the men who will soon be meeting in the Congregational Union are on the side of official Liberalism. These facts of current politics deserve some consideration."

The "Church Times" goes on to point out how social problems were discussed at the Congress. Then it asks: "Where, we ask with amazement, was the Church of the Upper and Middle Classes, the Church enslaved to the Rich and Powerful, the Church in close alliance with Brewers and Land owners? We have heard of such a Church; we have heard it hotly denounced; we recall to memory some militant members of such a Church. Where are they? Why were they not at the Congress? Why did they not crush with sonorous platitudes these impudent assailants of the venerable bulwarks of Society?

WHY ANGLICANS ARE CONSERVATIVE.

"Our conviction is that the great majority of the members of the Congress, after cheering Mr. Dearmer and Mr. Conrad Noel, will go home and steadily vote for Conservative and Unionist candidates. Why? It is partly a matter of habit, partly a yielding to the influence of habitual companionship. Political parties are, in a great measure institutions, and tend to become always more efficiently organised. This makes for stability when the customary lines of party cleavage run through and across other divisions of class and of opinion. It becomes mischievous when they coincide.

"How has this deplorable state of things come about? In former days, strong and assertive as was the Tory element in the Church, there was no danger of its becoming exclusive: the Church was not within measurable reach of being absorbed into the Tory Party. But now, though Toryism or mere Conservatism can hardly make its voice heard in the Church Congress, the Conservative Party has practically captured the Church for voting purposes. The young lions roar, but no man gives them meat. The Bishop of Manchester in the character of an old lion, sadly protests that hunting is not what it was. At the very time when Churchmen have come to use freely and eagerly, the language of reform, they are engaged in paralysing alliance with those who are at best the moderators of reform.

"We are not saying that the general policy of the Liberal Party is better than that of the Conservative Party: in parties of any colour we have little confidence; we do not forget the serious lack of any guiding principle from which the Liberal Party has long been suffering; but we say that there is something unhealthy in the political situation when men who in the main think with Liberals act in the main with Conservatives. What is unhealthy is the fact that the Liberal party is so dominated by dissent as to drive unwilling Churchmen into the arms of the Conservative Party. They ought to resist this influence."

THE HUMAN IN EDUCATION

"History, philosophy, and the fine arts are the agencies whereby the highest educational results are reached," writes the "Dial." We do not undervalue the discipline of natural science, but are compelled to consider its educational service as ancillary. As a preparation for bread-winning, it performs a serviceable function, but one that has little to do with education as we would define the term. But in its reaction upon the student's envisagement of nature, and upon the modes of his thought concerning human life, it contributes to his training an important element.

"It helps him to weight evidence, it deepens his devotion to truth, and it strengthens his understanding. It may add a new charm to natural beauty, it may enrich the æsthetic sense, and it may invest conduct with a deeper significance. But with all these ministries to its credit it remains of secondary importance, educationally considered, because its primary concern is with

BY THE WAY.

SIR FRANK LASCELLES.

Sir Frank Lascelles, the retiring British Ambassador at Berlin, entered the Diplomatic Service at twenty, and has served his country in many lands. He had a rather trying experience in Paris in the days of the Commune. The Embassy was much damaged, and Sir Frank, along with Sir Algernon West, unmoved by the danger, went calmly through the building gathering together all official documents which they took to the cellars. There they remained on guard several days until the worst of the fighting was over. Then in order that it should not appear that things were not going smoothly in the Embassy, they ordered dinner as usual in the cellars each evening at seven o'clock and sat down to it in full evening dress.

A SURPRISE VISIT.

The story of the German Emperor's visit to the British Ambassador before he was out of bed one morning has often been told, and perhaps will bear repetition now. "What happened was," said Sir Frank, "that I awoke one morning to find the Emperor standing by my bed. The surprise quite took away my breath, and all I could ejaculate was 'God bless me!' I essayed to rise, but the Emperor pushed me back into bed. 'At least your Majesty must allow me to give you a cigarette,' I said. The Emperor took one, and sat there on the edge of the bed talking for half an hour." It seems the Emperor wanted to see the Ambassador that day and, as he would not have had another opportunity, looked in early on his way to Potsdam.

ANOTHER VISIT.

The Emperor had once before paid an early surprise visit (that time Sir Frank had been luckily apprised of his coming), and informed the astonished Embassy servants that he knew his way up to the Ambassador's bedroom. At the end of the interview the Kaiser rose to go. "I must see your Majesty out," said the Ambassador from the bed. 'Oh, no, you mustn't come down," replied the Emperor." "At least to the door of my room"; and Sir Frank, in pyjamas, escorted the Emperor to the head of the stairs. And to conclude the story in the Ambassador's own words, "As the Emperor caught sight of his adjutant sitting waiting in the hall, he called out, 'Jetzt giebt's eine Erscheinung' ('Here's a sight'), and I appeared! I thought the adjutant would have done himself some serious bodily harm. I never saw a man laugh so much in my life."

THE LATE PROFESSOR CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

The death of Charles Eliot Norton breaks the only remaining link with the illustrious Americans—Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Whittier—whose names are household words in England. In this country he had many friends, the most notable being Ruskin. It was in October 1855 that Ruskin and Norton met for the first time. Professor Norton was the foremost Dante commentator in America. In his monograph on Longfellow, written two years ago, Dr. Norton referred to his long intimacy with the poet, "whose friendship, twenty-five years after his death, is still one of the lights of life."

A DISTINGUISHED NATURALIST.

By the death of Colonel C. T. Bingham, which has just taken place at West Kensington, an accomplished student of natural history, has passed away. He served long in the East, and his knowledge of the fauna of British India was remarkable He wrote the two volumes on the Butterflies of British India which have appeared, and he was engaged in the preparation of the third volume of the series at the time of his death. For many years he was also officially employed by the British Museum to arrange systematically the vast collection of ants and bees in that institution.

RATS, CATS, AND THE PLAGUE.

The Sanitary Board of Hongkong has lately been endeavouring to get at the root of the plague question. The last move is to advise that every household in the colony shall keep a cat. According to certain reports recently published by the Commission on the Plague in India, where cats have been the rats have been kept away, and there has been an immunity from the scourge. Hence the Hongkong order. The last mail tells us that residents on the island were seeing in imagination the housetops, on the fine moonlight nights, covered with cats out for an airing while the rats were making merry downstairs.

THE CLOSED CHURCH IN KINGSWAY.

Holy Trinity, the church in Kingsway which has been closed by the County Council as a dangerous structure, looks like a venerable edifice suffering from senile decay, but was really built about eighty years ago by the Rev. James Endell Tyler, then rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Tyler was so beloved by his parishioners that they gave his second name to Endell-street, and he had previously been the most popular don in Oxford, where he helped to examine Newman for the Oriel Fellowship. Newman was disheartened, and wished to withdraw, but his tutor, hearing from Tyler that he had done "by far the best essay," made him eat a good luncheon and finish the examination. Thus Tyler indirectly made history; for if Newman had failed he must have left Oxford, and recent developments in the Established Church would have been vastly different.

"LORD" BACON.

There has within the last few weeks been much mention of "Lord" Bacon. This is surely the only instance of a great Englishman's being made to suffer a wrong designation by writers of all degrees. There is, of course, not the shadow of an excuse for the common blunder. Bacon was successively Sir Francis (1603), Baron Verulam (1618), and Viscount St. Albans (1621). "Lord Bacon" is therefore just as absurd as "Lord Reid" would be for his latest successor, the present occupant of the Woolsack.

"COMPULSORY CHAPEL" AT DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

Durham University has tardily followed the example set long ago by Oxford and Cambridge. At a meeting of Convocation held this week Dean Kitchin carried a proposal that for the future attendance at roll-call under certain conditions might be substituted for the present compulsory attendance at the Cathedral services or chapel prayers. The irreverent gabbling of the prayers reconciled most people to the abolition of "compulsory chapel" at the older universities. This would not apply to the more devout services of Durham Cathedral.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"It is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

The rapidity with which things change has struck me with unusual force this week, writes our Paris Lady correspondent. I left the Parisienne ten days ago still a victim to the large hat; I come back to find her utterly emancipated from its shades and in full possession of the toque. True, this toque varies in size and shape so much that it might be called by any other name and still would look as sweet! Shades of the immortal William! What am I saying? Pardon: remember I live in Paris among a people accused by Carlyle of having no reverence. I don't agree with him for a moment, but let his accusation serve as my excuse for this once. And now for the small hat again! What of it? For some time the big milliners have been wanting it back, and finally they have risen in all their force and insisted. Mme. Carlier, for one, declares that the moment the big hat proved easy to make it was doomed; for however alike the Colonel's lady may be to Judy O'Grady "under" her skin, she prefers and demands, indeed, that the likeness shall end there. Thus Mme. Carlier's, new toques and little bonnets have come upon the "beau monde" as a pleasant surprise. She, Mme. Carlier, has been inspired by the fashion of the early nineteenth century from about 1802 to 1812, and the effect of a modernised turban is, charming to the last degree. One I have seen is in amber velvet, trimmed with a back aigrette and a circle of jet beads. The same kind of head-dress may be adapted to theatre wear, and at the repetition generale of "L'Emigre" at the Renaissance I saw one woman wearing a rose-pink velvet arrangement which almost covered her hair, leaving only a few stray curls to be seen on the brow. As a rule, however, the small toques taean the most careful hair-dressing possible. Not only must the coiffure be tidy, but it must follow the lines of the hat so as to make a perfect harmony. No wild, untutored curls or fuzzy bunches of fringe will be seen with this year's hats, but long waving lines of glossy hair suggestive of careful brushing and good health.

TAILOR-MADES.

Before going on to tailor-mades I must say a word or two about the first performance of M. Bourget's "L'Emigre." I do not know if the book has been translated into English, but however that may be, it is one that the jeune fille may read without a blush, though she may experience a pang. On the stage the story is necessarily compressed, and the whole interest lies about the solitary figure of the old "Marquis," whom M. Guitry represents as a country gentleman. The women of the piece play minor parts, but they are extremely ornamental and wear charming clothes. Mlle. Dorziat as Mme. Ollier is a dream of simple grace in her taupe cloth princess gown and again in her green velvet, made with a short tunic and a line of gold embroidery outlining the bust. The sleeves in both gowns are long and tight-fitting, and the waistline is firmly suggested, but not exaggerated. Both she and the Duchesse de Chalus wear toques. The dresses seen in the house were always amusing, and in some cases beautiful. One girl was a vision in gold, another wore a lovely Greek robe in peacock blue, and Mme. Megard was in stone grey taffetas well suited to her golden hair and dazzling complexion. The amount of jewels worn in the hair was stupendous. Some heads were literally hung with chains of gold and pearls; but a few stood out with marked simplicity by the absence of any ornaments whatever. One of the best tailor-mades I have seen was at Noel's. The skirt is in soft wine-coloured cloth, the coat in velvet of the same tone. A panel of velvet soutache in the same shade trims the skirt and makes it harmonise with the coat. A black liberty sash falls at the left side, and the whole effect is simple and graceful. Rich furs look particularly fine with this gown, as indeed they do with any really well-cut tailor made. Among other costumes I saw in the same rooms was a navy serge trimmed with black, classic, but always in good taste, and there were several good tweeds, cut by a master-hand and following at a discreet distance the fashions of the year—this last point being a noticeable one, for most ordinary women buy their tailor-mades to last two seasons and therefore cannot have them made in any extravagant fashion.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

My state of mind when leaving these excellent tailor-mades was one of sober commonsense and good form, but before long it was running awry into raptures over the dainty children's garments at "Fairyland." Even the name of the house, you see suggests dreams of our childish days. Eh bien, in this Parisian "Fairyland" I saw the dearest wee costumes for babies of four or five and for little girls of eleven and twelve. For some dear thing of four was a dainty garment in light figured silk, soft as a fine handkerchief, made with flounces and a frilled kerchief. With it she might wear a soft white cap of pleated silk hung round with green cherries, and tied with white silk strings under her dimpled chin. For a maiden of eight summers or so was a warm costume in blue cloth, trimmed simply with Empire green, and an unevenly shaped cloche hat to match. There was also a blue and green plaid, trimmed with gold buttons, and there was a most practical little travelling coat in black and white rough tweed. Each costume had a hat to match it, and the absence of superfluous ornament on every little coast, skirt, blouse, or bonnet spoke well, it seemed to me, for the artists who designed them. In another room, next to the babies' gallery, was a treasure house for the babies' mothers. This, let me tell you, was lined with chests holding linen such as only fairy fingers could have worked. Nightgowns of the finest lawn and batiste, embroidered so exquisitely as to make any woman long for one, and if she went so far as to covet, methinks she might be excused. Handkerchiefs, petticoats, and every other garment worn by women beneath their frocks are here brought to a pitch of perfection sufficient to place them among the "beaux arts"; and if I must tell the truth, I find embroidery and lace infinitely more interesting than extravagant views of nature or human nature such as one sees in many modern picture galleries under the name of Art. But, then, I am merely a writer of fashion, and as such a woman of no importance.

Among the letters received by the recently-formed National Food Reform Association, Chandos-street, Charing Cross, is one from Mr. George Meredith, who wrote:—"I am unworthy to be among you. For I drink wine and I smoke. How preach to sinners when one is guilty of these vices and unrepentant? Eating of meat has never been to my taste. But an English cook who can make vegetables of good savour will not come to a country cottage even on liberal wages, so I have in some degree to conform to the national habit, excess in which accounts for numerous maladies, to say nothing of captious tempers. Therefore, I wish well to your crusade, though unfit to join in it." In a subsequent letter Mr. Meredith said: "You can enrol me, seeing that you accept my disqualification. The excess of flesh-eating ministers to the doctors as much as drink. I have never cared for it."

THE TWO SERVICES.

Now that the ships of the Home Fleet are again at their respective ports, it will be of interest to observe whether the modified policy of the Admiralty with regard to the number of ships to be detached at one time from the Channel Fleet for the purpose of refits and repairs will apply also to the fully-commissioned ships comprising the Nore Division of the Home Fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty has just stated that, "in view of the great strength of the naval forces always now in home waters less importance than previously is attached to the limitation to two of the number of ships of the Channel Fleet to be under repair concurrently." Several of the Nore Home Fleet ships are to be sent to Chatham Dockyard, and as repair work is to be expedited by the entry of a large number of hands at the various dockyards, it is reasonable to suppose that more than two of the fully commissioned units in the "instantly ready" division of the Home Fleet will be under repair simultaneously. The custom has been to detail battleships and cruisers in the nucleus crew divisions at Portsmouth and Devonport as "emergency" ships in peace of those undergoing refits, but the relief has only been effected on paper, the substitutes being kept at their own ports instead of proceeding to the Nore and receiving the balance crews of the ships they were replacing for the time being. If this policy is continued, and more than two ships are withdrawn at one time from the Home Fleet at the Nore, its "instant readiness" will again be open to adverse criticism.

SEARCHLIGHT EQUIPMENT.

The effect of the improvements which have been made in the searchlight equipment of the later ships of the "Dreadnought" type is seen in the "Temeraire's" installation. This will consist of no fewer than eleven projectors, including two of the new 36-inch diameter for defensive purposes, and one of 24-inch diameter for signalling. The whole of the defensive lights will be disposed in such manner that four can be concentrated on any required point without materially affecting the training of the 4-inch guns. In addition to being fitted with automatic lamps, all the projectors will be connected up by a control system of circuits with the range-finders and the anti-torpedo armament which they are intended to serve. The two 24-inch projectors for signalling will be mounted on a platform near the head of the foremost tripod mast, and fitted with Scott's patent flashing instrument and an automatic lamp. The "Temeraire," which is expected to be ready for her trials early in the New Year, represents the highest perfection to which searchlights have been brought in the British Fleet.

THE HOME FLEET'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

No one is likely to complain of the decision of the Admiralty, which is just ratified by an Order in Council, to make an allowance of £200 per annum, in lieu of servants, to the flag officer borne on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. This appointment has been held since last January by Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. E. Bethell, and its creation was justified by the fact of their being approximately 200 units in Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's command. The duties which come under the immediate attention of Rear-Admiral Bethell are for the most part connected with the ships and vessels with nucleus crews, and the outcome of this personal supervision is to be found in the splendid organisation which prevails in the divisions of battleships and cruisers and the flotillas of torpedo craft maintained in good sea-going condition by part complements. The appointment of Chief of Staff in the Home Fleet is therefore one of considerable importance and as such the officer holding it is fully entitled to share in the scale of allowances provided in lieu of a retinue of servants.

FUTURE OF THE "IMPLACABLE."

There is good reason to believe that the withdrawl of the old line of battleship "Implacable" (formerly the French "Duguay Troum") from the sale list was due to the intervention of His Majesty the King at the eleventh hour. The Admiralty are now considering what use can be made of this roomy vessel, and the dockyard authorities at Devonport have prepared a report on her general condition. Meanwhile various suggestions are made as to uses to which the "Implacable" could be put, and one of these is to convert her into a "show ship" for naval relics at the Western port. At present figureheads and other curiosities are stored in various places in the dockyard, and as the space they occupy could be devoted to better purposes, an opportunity presents itself to collect these relics and transfer them to the "Implacable," to form the nucleus of a naval museum. Whatever decision is arrived at respecting this link with Trafalgar, it is encouraging to know that she will in all probability be given a fresh lease of life in some subsidiary capacity.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

The action of the Government with regard to the South African garrison will be observed with much curiosity and some disquietude. At the time when the authorities were denying that a reduction of the garrison was actually contemplated, we were able from a confidential source to disclose the nature of the measures which were about to be taken. It seems possible that, under the pressure which has been brought to bear, Mr. Haldane, knowing how the return of troops from a foreign station enables economies to be made, and possibly forces at home to be disbanded, is contemplating some further step towards denuding the strategical centre of the Empire of the Regular troops that are stationed there. Certain it is that the troops are being withdrawn from Pretoria, and that a rearrangement, described by Lord Methuen as a consolidation of the present force in the different colonies, is in progress. It seems to us that to withdraw forces from South Africa is like playing with fire. It may be that the colonists are to some extent able to cope with the native question, though the magnitude of that uncertain element in the future cannot be measured. We have faith in the loyalty of the Dutch population of South Africa, but nothing is more certain than that the maintenance of a strong Regular garrison in that country is the surest way to guarantee amicable relations in the future, and the welding of the white races into a homogeneous people.

INDIA'S SHARE.

But it is impossible to regard the situation in South Africa apart from the dangers which may arise in other parts of our Empire. It is a fact of immense significance that before the South African War broke out the despatch of troops from India to Durban saved Natal, and in all human probability saved South Africa to the British Crown. Circumstances are easily conceivable in which the despatch of troops from South Africa to Egypt or India might be of supreme importance at a time of sudden danger. The fact has not been discussed in the Press, but it is known to those acquainted with affairs, that the situation in India presents some disquieting features. We are not alluding to the aggressive attitude of the native population, though that in itself is an element of danger, but to the situation that has arisen in Afghanistan. It is well known that the Ameer's brother, Nazrullah Khan, is a strong power behind the throne, and to his influence is attributed the fact that relations with the ruler of Afganistan are not as amicable as they were. Whether the present tension will be modified, or whether influences adverse to us will lead to further difficulties, probably no one can say. But of one thing at least we may be sure—that the situation in India presents before, of half defined dangers which may any of Regular great and even critical gravity. In Africa, there the highest importance that a strike, and at the troops should be maintained a reserve for India. to maintain our influence for service in Egypt, same time to be overseen owing to certain in- They would also and possibly to dangers which where danger change happens in the occupancy fluences Indian throne,

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. If your hair falls out, is too thin, or is losing its color, use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff, and will give you thick, long, glossy, and beautiful hair.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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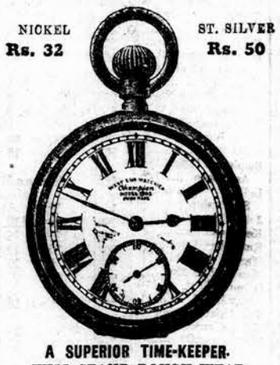
LEVER WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 32 ST. SILVER Rs. 50



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WEST END WATCH Co.,
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ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
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For immediate supply.

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PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
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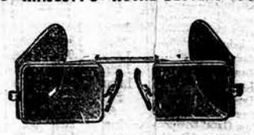
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



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THE NEATEST AND MGT COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTETING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Should on the first signs of any Irregularity, Obtain Freben a timely dose and prevent the advance of [illegible]. Those who have used them recommend them. Sold by Chemists throughout the World. Beware of Spurious Imitations. Ask for Martin's Apiol & Steel Pills for Ladies. All others are worthless.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort
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EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA

Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 11, 1907." Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

MOTHERS
Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated), Purify the Blood. Single Sets often sufficient to Cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, Russia & S. America, Java, Japan, India, China, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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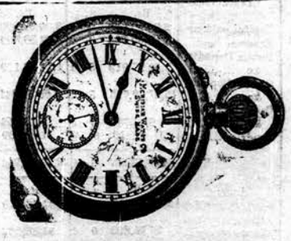
"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.



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IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
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CLARKE'S B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or contagious Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either Sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

"HAIR DRILL"
OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT
A WEEK'S FREE TEST.
Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—
That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.
That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.
That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your hair is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper.
Name..... Address.....

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, loss of will-power, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one of these should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Imperial Vetarzo Remedies Co., Vetarzo House, Clerkenwell Square, London, E.C., or of Agencies for the Vetarzo Remedies in all Foreign Countries.

The medicines were formerly advertised as "Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food, Vetarzo Blood Medicine, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

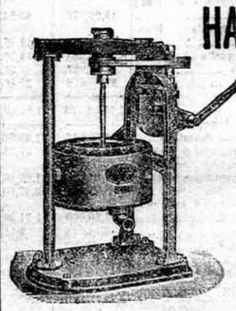
Agents for India:—TEACHER AND CO., LTD.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.



Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [16TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	Rs. 6,300	Aden	C. Khoosbal

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 22 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills are still scarce and any that have been offered for near delivery have probably met a market at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. Banks are not very good sellers and business has been reported at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. for January, but on the whole buyers are not very keen. Far Eastern rates remain quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
redits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	138
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	169

Government Paper :—

The Market has ruled quiet to-day, the opening quotations being 94 1-2 for ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement. There has not been much business reported, the market closing steady at the opening quotations. Calcutta Market is steady at 94 5-8 for cash and 94 9-16 for delivery in two months.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94-8
1st Settlement	...	„ 94-7

Bullion :—

On Saturday there was no change in London Bar silver quotations, ready and forward closing steady at 23 1-16. New York was also unchanged at 49 7-8. Locally the market opened firmer at 58 1-2 ex-duty and has improved to 58 3-4 for ready bars. Forward rates are also steadier and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the figures of the "Visible Supply" and "Into Sight" received here yesterday, as compared with those of the two previous years :

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908 ...	3,700,000 bales.	4,930,000 bales.
1907 ...	3,190,000 „	3,660,000 „
1906 ...	3,430,000 „	4,660,000 „

Late on Saturday evening an export house is reported to have bought a line of fine M.-G. Khangaum-Akola, January delivery, and of fully good M.-G. Khandeish, January delivery. This morning prices opened steadier, but there was little enquiry except for November delivery, Khangaum and Bengals. The market closes steady as under.

The turn over in ready cotton at Colaba was bout 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227½	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197-8	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190-91	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	„
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	169½	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 Bales
Total Imports	11,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·72 +02	4·70 +02	4·70 +03	4·70 +02
Mar-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**	**June.-July**	**July.-Aug.**
4·70 +02	4·72 +03	4·72 +03	4·72 +03	4·71 +03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm and prices have advanced, but the advance is apparently checking business.

We quote :—

Ready... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 6 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm and a moderate business is doing at our quotations.

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 9 0 „
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... „ 8 2 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is qu'et but steady and we quote as under :—

Sold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 43 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... „ 47 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 11 0 B. T.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 27 8 0 Jan-Feb. Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowrasseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... Rs. 40 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

The market is firm and we quote as under :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 9 6 B. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. „ ... „ 6 0 0 „

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,470
India	681
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2
Mills :—	
David	463 1-2
Kohinoor	845
Manockji Petit	3,360
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	345
Telephone & Co	33
Treacher & Co	60
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	530
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	3,331	bales.
Wheat	9,993	cwts.
Linseed	1,015	„
Rapeseed	192	„
Gingellyseed	17,509	„
Poppyseed	178	„
Groundnuts	603	„
Castorseed	6,487	„
Rice	2,272	„
Myrabollams	1,538	„
Cottonseed	6,968	„
Mowraseed	2,185	„
Gram	3,481	„
Joowar	2,773	„
Maize	642	„

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,140
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	130

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...		105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	*Buyers*	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.		1,080
Do. 6 per cent, Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers*	550
Do. 6 per cent, Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	...	155
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)	...	50
Coral	...	170
Jamalamudugu Press	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	2,800
Madura	...	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent, Cum. Pref.	...	104
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burma Investments		10
Burmah Oil Coy.		89s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...		950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „ „		*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers*	14s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...		20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) ...	*Buyers*	105
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	*Seller*	100
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller*	90
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller*	150
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	97
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramways ...		£97
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		12s. 6d.
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...		98
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...		125
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		105
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*nom*
Mysore Chromium		2s. 6d.
New Mysore Manganese		100
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller*	97½
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	114
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		65
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...		£101
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		68
Rangoon Oil		£ 101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...		130
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		105
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		£122
South Indian Railway Debentures		£102
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		50
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		2s. 45s.
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...		£ 9½
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...		50
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	150
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	110
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	93
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		*nom*
United Coffee Growers		26s.
Vizianagram Mining		

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...		...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		5s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid ...		...18s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines		9s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid		6s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	*Sellers*	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...		4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)		3s.
Glenrock		4½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid)		3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid)		6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid		...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		...37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...		1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid		3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid		...95s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)		3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)		3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid		25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...		14s. 10½d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...		...22s. 6d.
Sangli, 15s. paid		3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)		Rs. 4
Topaldodi (Nizam's) 16s. paid ...		*Nom.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 7th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 7. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,26,476	40,04,208
Public Deposits at Branches ...	45,22,141	43,66,016
Other Deposits ...	8,54,22,281	8,74,90,947
Post Bills ...	25,997	28,728
Sundries ...	21,66,829	21,89,147
Rs...	11,65,63,724	11,81,79,041
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,30,85,942	1,28,56,329
Other authorised Securities.	26,75,063	27,28,001
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	163,49,906	1,66,86,254
Loans do. do.	2,53,95,257	2,47,45,609
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,24,26,660	1,21,42,703
Dead Stock ...	3,11,748	3,11,763
Stamps ...	4,202	4,080
Bullion ...	2,09,228	2,01,417
Balances with other Banks.	11,09,597	13,00,553
Sundries ...	2,45,521	2,49,641
Cash ...	4,47,50,600	4,59,52,691
	11,65,63,724	11,81,79,041

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 14TH NOVEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 14th Nov. 1908. By Council Bills £3,613,289
By Bills £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 15th Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £14,646,463

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for the week ending 24th October, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 352,935 maunds and Rs. 1,471 in the earnings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

(HONGKONG.)

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. report on the Yarn Market at Hongkong on October 30th.—Our last circular was dated the 16th inst. The briskness of the market mentioned in our last report has continued unabated, and good business has been transacted both for prompt cargo and delivery "to arrive." The reported settlements have been on an abnormally large scale, and had shipments afloat been shortly available there is no doubt that sales would have run into still higher figures. Buyers' demand remains unsatisfied at time of writing, All counts have shared the general inquiry, but favourite No. 10s. have, as a rule, participated more largely in the turn-over. Prices have advanced, as compared with last fortnight's quotations, from $ 1 to $ 2; but selected spinnings fetched as much as $ 3 more. Meagreness of stock in first hands and the absorption of holdings amongst buyers in the consuming districts have produced the stimulating appreciation in figures recorded within. But for the floods in the districts comprised within the north and west rivers, as reported in our last, the advance in prices as well as settlements would have been on an even higher scale.

Bombay market reports considerable firmness and coupled with the continuous, healthy demand from the Northern ports there is every reason to believe that the upward movement will until the temporary closure of business in the twelfth Chinese moon, continue uncheeked. The fall in silver exchange further fosters this belief.

No. 20s.—A fair business was reported in selected threads. Prices show an advance of $ 1 to $ 2 in selected threads that are in short supplies.

No. 16s.—Move slowly. Only best have changed hands at current rates.

No. 12s.—A moderate business has been done at an advance of $ 1 to $ 3 per bale.

No. 10s.—Are in good demand. Prices show an advance of $ 1 to $ 3 per bale. Selected threads that are in short supplies fetched $ 4 better.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

The Market closes firm.

Sales :—4,325 bales of No 10s., 1,350 bales of No. 12s., 325 bales of No. 16s., and 1,375 bales of No. 20s; in all about 7,375 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers Arratoon Apcar, Fooksang, and Laisang (from Calcutta), and Kageshima Maru, China, and Delhi (from Bombay) of about 12,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 7,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock :—About 14,000 bales.
Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T. at Rs. 132 per cent.	
„	Demand „ „ 132½	„
London	T. T. „ Sh. 1·9d.=$	„
„	Demand „ „ 1·9 1/16d.=$	
Shanghai...	„ Tls. 754=$100	
Silver...	„ 23 7/16d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on October 24 :—

During the first week under review the business was almost at a standstill and transactions amounted to a meagre total of 1,100 bales only. This small turnover did not practically affect the prices, as the importers remained very firm and did not show any inclination to give way in the least, relying all the while upon gradually diminishing stocks in China. On the other hand, the natives, who had still many orders left unexecuted in the hands, deemed it advisable to wait, as they were looking forward for an improvement in exchange in the near future they could not, however, wait very long, as owing to vagaries of silver, exchange, if anything manifested weaker tendencies during the second half of the period under notice and the demand from the consuming districts was growing imperative owing to the bareness of stocks. Everywhere the paucity of stocks is keenly felt, but the districts which depend for their supplies on the Honkong market fare still worse. The demand for locally spun yarns is, owing to the high level of prices for the Indian yarns, daily increasing and the Chinese mills are working day and night to fulfil their forward contracts and the prices are every day stiffening. All these factors have strengthened the hands of the importers of the Indian yarns and during the last few days they have disposed of close upon 6,000 bales at an advance of Tl. 1-1½ per bale all round. As usual, during the whole period under notice the demand mostly ran on No. 10s. in which not less than 3,300 bales changed hands, and No. 20s. was taken up to the extent of nearly 2,600 bales. Clearances have continued as satisfactory as ever. The market at the close is strong.

No. 10s.—This yarn was most in request for Szechuen and Chinkiang. Newchwang took it up in a moderate quantity, whereas Tientsin bought a small quantity only. Total sales 3,300 bales.

No. 12s.—The stock of this count is now very small. About 700 bales changed hands, the bulk of which was bought by Chinkiang, and Kiukiang was responsible for a few small lots only, at an appreciation of Tl. 1-1½ per bale.

No. 16s.—As the stock in the importers' hands is almost nil, no transactions have taken place in this number.

No. 20s.—This thread moved in a large line for Szechuen, Hankew and Kiukiang bought it in moderate quantities. Total purchases about 2,600 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ...	6,600 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about...	5,965 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about...	11,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about...	8,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T. Rs. 175½	per Tls.	100
„ Hongkong	„ Tls. 76	per dol.	100
„ London	„ 2s. 4d.	per Tl.	1

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 10th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 31. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 10. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,59,26,919	5	1	1,71,08,179	1	10
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,67,99,715	5	6	16,66,58,341	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c,...	6,83,923	6	1	8,13,858	15	9
Sundries ...	16,47,819	0	7	17,23,969	11	5
Rs...	22,13,13,387	1	3	22,25,54,344	0	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,88,87,689	0	0	2,87,28,840	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	36,58,802	0	0	36,36,082	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,09,55,286	6	7	4,01,18,668	13	4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,09,07,264	11	4	4,99,95,727	9	3
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,53,54,654	3	1	2,71,16,208	7	0
Balances with other Banks ...	17,88,187	15	2	13,90,931	3	3
Bullion ...	4,053	0	0	4,022	12	0
Dead Stock.....	17,42,911	8	10	17,38,181	6	8
Stamps ...	16,816	4	3	16,566	11	3
Sundries ...	83,303	13	8	82,855	13	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,33,93,938	14	11	15,28,28,084	11	9
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,79,19,448	2	4	6,97,26,259	5	2
	22,13,13,387	1	3	22,25,54,344	0	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	8,96,509	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	1,17,769	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	1,11,[illegible]	
Post Bills...	1,24,920	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	1,76,530	Decrease.
Loans ...	8,36,618	do
Accounts of Credit...	9,11,537	do
Mercantile Bills...	17,61,554	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	12,32,714	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	30,39,526	Increase.

Percentage 37·42.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India...	100	58	5 „	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,560
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,240
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
India ...	O. 50	50	14 „	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd	30
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½ c-o		14
Rack Bay Bath...	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10		129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½	xd	2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.		132
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		350
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		270
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd	395
Delhi Flour...	200	200	18		135
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	206
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	ii.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		457½
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		22
Syndicate...	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	{ Q. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis.	11½
					52
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	280
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 14	xd	33
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15		515
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		160
Ascar Veerjee ...	500	500	50		400
Birar Manufacturing ...	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr. 50		675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd	500
Century ...	100	100	50		380
Central India...	500	500	85		1,765
China ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught ...	500	300	25		255
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent ...	100	100	5		115
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50		1,135
David ...	250	250	20		460
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress ...	500	500	25		370
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75		1,615
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15		160
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35		640
Indo-China Manufg	1,000	1,000	divd 75		1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		187½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divd 35		390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		980
Kohinoor...	500	500	25		835
Leopold ...	100	100	3		60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40		490
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80		1,490
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150		3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	725
Phœnix ...	100	100	5		107½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20		620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divd 50		840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,005
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40		600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,525
Sir Mabratti ...	250	250	20		215
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd	1,390
Sun ...	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd	1,325
Textile...	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji).	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2		520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.		530
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd	415
Ahmedabad Dhola Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton...	125	125	15	107½
Broach City ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	172½
Fort...	1,000	475	.....	279
Godavery Valley ...		200	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250		500
Hindustan ...	100	100	6	120
Hingoli ...	125	125	14	33
Indian Cotton ...	400	400	25	350
Khangaum ...	200	200	...	150
Mahuva ...	125	125	nil	50
Mercantile ...	250	250	.....	253
Manmar Mfg. ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New East Indian ...	400	400	50	680
New Berar ...	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	508	30	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	25	480
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

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KOHAT.

NOVEMBER, 10th.—Kohat is about at its best just now. The climate is simply glorious, and there is a briskness in the early mornings, and a pleasant glow in the sunshine which is quite delightful. Indeed it is no hardship to be out of doors the whole day long. We have been, too, remarkably free from any fever this autumn, and in this we seem to be particularly lucky, as other places appear to have been more than usually unhealthy for the last few months.

We have long since left behind us the dullness of the hot weather, and the programme of amusements is a very full one. This next week is to be devoted to a hockey tournament, for which Peshawar, Malakand, Nowshera and Bannu are sending representative teams. We anticipate having some really good games. An American polo tournament is also in progress which is attracting a good deal of interest. The contest is being fought out on the Bannu ground, and the 26th Punjabis and 58th Vaughan Rifles have each got one team playing, while the 23rd Cavalry have two. There is also a Station team. All the ladies have returned from their several summer retreats.

The improvements on the "Tandi Sarak," which have already been so successful, are still progressing vigorously. On our return from the hills we found a broad grass strip, lined with palms down one side, in the place of what was formerly dust. Beds have been laid out, and generously treated with rich earth, in which now a profusion of seedlings give promise of a blaze of daisies, violets, pansies and other annuals in a month or so, while large rows of sweet peas are already eight inches high. In fact the Tandi Sarak is taking the place of what in other station is called the Company Gardens.

Much interest is being taken in the proposed "Bannu Week" to which Kohat has had a hearty invitation. Contingents are also expected from Tochi and Dera Ismail Khan. The "week" is to be included in the Bannu Christmas festivities, and the programme contains matches of polo, hockey, football, tennis, racquets and billiards. There will also probably be a dance.

Although our Adam Khel neighbours across the border appear to have appreciated the one year's truce which terminated on the last day of the fast of the "Roza," and to have very scrupulously adhered to the terms of the peace, they have not been backward in making up for lost time in the matter of blood feuds on the expiration of the twelve months' armistice. Already five sights have been successfully laid on the unwary duskman in the hills about the Kohat Pass, and two more men were shot amongst the Jowaki mountains. One would imagine that a people so ready to recognise the benefits of a lengthy truce would not be in such a hurry to recommence the eternal blood feud which in his heart of hearts every Pathan thinks is an unmitigated nuisance.

A few interesting facts are to hand with reference to the trade in firearms across the border. The single loading rifle, of the type lately imported from Australia by stealth, is priced at the moderate figure of Rs. 14 on the Persian border of Afghanistan. A (ten) clip loading revolver is worth Rs. 50, and a magazine rifle also Rs. 50. In Kabul these same weapons are much more expensive. The single loader rifle has risen to Rs. 240, the Martini-Henry to Rs. 240, the (ten) clip revolver to Rs. 100, and the magazine rifle to Rs. 500. By the time the arms reach our Kohat neighbours their price is something incredible. The magazine rifle sells for Rs. 800. Lately a trader brought a dozen of the fifty-rupee revolver and sold them to the Adam Khels for Rs. 300 each, and has since hurried back to get more of these profitable articles. Many rifles are manufactured in the Kohat Pass, notably in the villages of Sahib-uddin and Shaidatalab, Punjabi mistries are chiefly employed, though Pathans are also learning. There is a certain amount of machinery in these factories, but the secret of the art of boring out the grooves of the barrels is carefully guarded. The rifles are made to resemble Government ones as much as possible, but only fetch from Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 each.

THE S. P. G. COLLEGE.

Trichinopoly, 10th Nov.—A very interesting function took place yesterday evening on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

There was a large gathering of teachers, students and well-wishers of the College present, and the Chair was occupied by Mr. M. Younz, Collector of Trichinopoly. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. deCourcy, Mr. and Miss Jupe, Mr. and Miss Gerrard, the Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Evans, the Rev. C. M. C. and Mrs. Bone, the Rev. R. and Mrs. Smailes, the Rev. Frs. Castetts and Quinn, besides the leading Hindu and Musalman gentlemen of the town. The proceedings commenced with the following statement and address by Mr. Pasupashi Iyer, Senior Professor:—

This College has sprung out of the small school founded by the Rev. C F. Schwartz, the famous Missionary who worked in this town from 1762 to 1779. As there were many Officers and troops quartered in the Fort in those warlike times, the children of English, Eurasians and Indians had all to be provided for by the Missionary. Two explosions took place and many orphans were left unprovided for; and the siege of Madura, which lasted for fifteen months, was responsible for many more. Schwartz, who acted as Chaplain to the Forces, was rewarded by a gift of several hundred pagodas as a token of gratitude for his services by the Nawab of the Carnatic. A considerable part of this donation was devoted by him to the educational side of his work. Later on the native and English branches of work were separated, and more schools were opened in different parts of the Town. The first High school was established by the Rev. T. Adamson in 1864. A few years later Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, paid Trichinopoly a visit, and as the result of his interest in education and the exertions of Mr. J. T. Margoschis, the first Principal, this College Hall was built in 1873. Mr Whiteside, who was the Collector at the time, called a public meeting, and something like Rs. 4,000 were contributed for the purpose. The large block of buildings at the back, as well as the Caldwell Hostel and the Chapel were erected in 1893 by the Rev. Canon Dodson. The next addition was the Hostel for Hindus built by the Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh in 1906, and this is already in need of enlargement. We are met here to-day to celebrate the opening of a still further extension of these buildings. Next year the new curriculum of the Madras University comes into force, and with it a bifurcation of studies, which necessitates the construction of four new class rooms. At the same time it was thought well to improve the general appearance of the College Hall. Government made a grant of Rs. 6,000, which, though comparatively small in amount, has been of material assistance. As regards the actual structure of these new buildings, we have to thank Mr. E. S. Lindsey for his valuable professional aid.

The College Council wish also to acknowledge here the debt that is owed to the retiring Principal. A few words of explanation are necessary. In view of the recommendations of the University Commission, and in compliance with the demands of the University, all Colleges are now compelled to incur a greatly increased expenditure with prospects of still further changes and further outlay. Whether this forcing of the pace on the "changeless East" is wise or not is not now under discussion, but suffice it to say that the late Principal decided to close the College in 1907. The Home Society, however, concurring with the strong expression of public opinion in South India, were most anxious to maintain the College at all costs. But this resolution, however firmly held, could not have been put into effect had not the Rev. J. A. Sharrock come to the rescue, put off his furlough to England and taken the heavy responsibility of such a large Institution in addition to his own work as sole Superintending Missionary of the District. If it had not been for his long experience both as an Educationist and Missionary he could not possibly have coped with the difficulties that sprung up on every side. The work as Manager, in such troublous times as these, is far more difficult and important than that as Principal, whose duty is to carry on the routine educational work. Yet that ordinary work has not suffered, for our University results have been better than usual; a debt of Rs. 4,000 has been wiped off, and the ugly front building has been transformed into a beautiful two-storey hall, which will ever remain as a monument of his noble self-sacrifice. It is this block of new buildings which we invite you, Sir, this evening, to declare open.

MR. M. YOUNG'S SPEECH.

In reply to the address Mr. Young, the Collector, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have had the very great pleasure of listening to a most interesting historical account of this College. From the humble beginnings of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, the famous Missionary who started this small school in this City and who worked most steadfastly and zealously in the cause of education, there has arisen this deservedly famous College of the S. P. G. Mission. Since the time of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz's connection with this College we see that Mr. Margoschis was the first Principal of this College, and that Mr. Whiteside, a former Collector of this District, called a public meeting when subscriptions were raised for the meeting of this College. Since that time there has been a succession of distinguished Principals and Managers. There have been increases in the numbers of the students and from time to time there have been extensions of the College buildings. We are met this afternoon to inaugurate the opening of a still further extension of this College, which extension has been rendered necessary by changes in the curriculum of the University of Madras. The object of these changes in the curriculum is of course the improvement in the methods of education, and it is hoped that much practical good will result therefrom. So far as this College is concerned, these changes very nearly led, we have been told, to the closing of the College but most happily the College has emerged safely through this crisis and I think you will agree with me that the S. P. G. Society is to be most heartily congratulated on the success which has attended the efforts to cope with these difficulties. I think also that the whole of Southern India should be congratulated on the fact that this College is now more vigorous than it ever has been in the past. Out of the apparent evil of greater expenditure—which expenditure has of course been necessary—has come the great good of these new buildings.

As regards the new curriculum of studies about which we have heard, we understand that it has been necessary to abandon altogether Physical Science and to substitute for it Languages, History and Economics. I think that this change is to be deplored for many reasons, on which perhaps I need not enter now, but I hope that possibly some day in the near future the governing body of the College may be able to return to the teaching of these sciences.

We have been told that Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards the cost of the construction of these new class rooms. I should like to point out that this shows that the Government take special interest in education in this country and that the Government repose confidence in Colleges of this nature—in Colleges belonging to the S. P. G. Society.

I should like to say a word to the students especially. I understand that some of them are a little bit inclined occasionally to neglect their studies and to listen to what we might call political agitators. There is no need to say much on this subject. All I wish to say is that now is the students' chance of getting a good education. If they neglect this opportunity it will never come again. Without education they can do very little when they go out into the world to battle with the difficulties of life. I should like to recommend to them all to devote their entire attention to their education. If they do not, they will regret it for the rest of their lives. This day last week was the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation by Queen Victoria. To-day is the birthday anniversary of her son, King Edward VII. I think I may say that not the least of the benefits, which this country has derived during the last 50 years from the rule of England has been education. Fifty years ago I suppose there were, if any, very few Colleges and not very many schools—perhaps there were not any Colleges at all. Now you have schools everywhere and Colleges in all the principal towns. In these Colleges and schools instruction is given in all the learning of the West. It has been said, and I believe many people still say that we are given too much education and that it is impossible for Government to provide employment for all the graduates and under-graduates so educated. There is of course some truth in that. It is impossible for Government to give employment to all the B. A's and Matriculates. But I should like to point out to you that there are many other things to which educated men may apply themselves—there is original research; there are improvements in the methods of commerce, industrial improvements and improvements of all kinds towards the education of the masses. All these things are worthy of any man's best endeavour.

I shall not keep you very much longer, but I should like before I close these remarks to say how much we all appreciate the self-sacrifice and zeal of the Chairman, the present Principal, the Rev. Mr. Sharrock. We have heard how he has devoted himself during the past two years to this great work in addition to his legitimate duties. He deserves the hearty congratulations and thanks of these who are interested in the course of education.

In conclusion, you will all join with me in wishing much success to the work which is being done in the new class rooms and in expressing the hope that many good and enlightened men may go forth from this College to do good. (Applause.)

MR. LABOUCHERE THORNTON.

Mr. E. L. Thornton, I. C. S., the District Judge, in proposing the only toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the College," said that if he thought that Colleges led to sedition he should consider it his duty to pronounce a sentence of hanging (laughter), but he did not think so, and wished this and all such Colleges prosperity. Of course there was a potential danger. Young men will dream dreams; and it was only right that those in authority should point out the danger. There was, however, a union of races. As H. E. the Governor had pointed out we had the two great blessings of peace and education. No man gifted with commonsense would desire to see the divorce of the two races. Education whether in Science or History, was not valuable so much in itself as for what it did, namely, mould the character, the ideal set forth as much in the Hindu Shastras as in the Christian Scriptures. No more auspicious occasion could have been chosen than the King's Birthday for displaying the loyalty of English and Indians. We need no dinners to testify to our loyalty, for there is already union in Trichinopoly, and no one doubts our loyalty. All the educational institutions of the town had followed the lead of the S. P. G., and when desiring the prosperity of this College he wished them all well. The kindly rivalry did good. There are differences in Christianity as well as in Hinduism. He specially wished, however, to congratulate the S. P. G. He was assured that the result of such educational institutions would tend to make them a happy and a contented people.

Mr. Young opened the door with a silver key bearing a suitable inscription, and declared the new buildings open. Mr. Priestley, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, thanked Mr. Young on behalf of the governing body, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the Emperor and those who had taken part in the proceedings.

JULLUNDUR.

November 9.—This winter does not promise to be gay for Jullunder, as most of the remaining five months we shall be short of troops. The 11th Battery will be greatly missed, and it will be some months before the new Battery arrives. The departure of the 19th Punjabis to Dera Ismail Khan in December, will be an irreparable loss to the station; and what with the Cavalry manœuvres and the general exit to Lahore for the Xmas week, we shall not see much of each other till January. Whether dances will be possible once a fortnight, judging from the attendance at the subscription dances last winter, when with the greatest difficulty one was got up, once in three weeks, and there were never more than eight couple, dancing, it does not look hopeful. A new ball room which has so long been discussed would be an improvement, but I fear it will be some years before the step will be taken.

There are rumours of a gymkhana and a paper-chase, so we must hope as time goes on, Jullunder will not be spoken of as "such a dull hole."

FEROZEPORE.

November 9th.—The fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the British Crown was celebrated here this evening, by a large and representative gathering of all classes of the Indian public, in the Town Hall Gardens, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Atkins, Deputy Commissioner. An Indian military band was in attendance and played the National Anthem directly Mr. Atkins arrived. The gardens were tastefully decorated and the buildings all around and approaches were beautifully illuminated. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, and King Edward's recent Proclamation were read out, also their Urdu translations by different Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen. An address was then presented on behalf of the public by the conveners of the meeting to the president as representative of the Sovereign. While acknowledging the manifold blessings enjoyed under the British Raj and declaring allegiance and loyalty to the Crown, allusion was made in the address to the prevalent discontent; the cause assigned being the spread of education and the consequent growth of a natural desire on the part of educated classes for a substantial share in the administration. The preaching of anarchical ideas was emphatically condemned, and the sympathetic treatment of constitutional agitation prayed for. The president made a short Urdu speech and the formal proceedings closed with hearty cheers for the King-Emperor. A firework display then took place and the meeting dispersed.

PROFESSOR CLEMENT WRAGGE.

LECTURES IN MADRAS.

Professor Clement L. Wragge, whose popular and beautifully illustrated Scientific Lectures on Astronomy, Meteorology, Radium and World-Travel have been so much appreciated in Northern India, is to open a short season in Madras next week. These lectures have been given under Viceregal patronage and presence at Simla in connection with the Education Departments of Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gwalior and Jhind States before the Maharajahs of Burdwan, Durbhanga, Scindia, Nabha, Kapurthala, Jhind Bikanir, Baroda and others, and lately in the presence of the Maharajah of Mysore whose guest the Professor was. Before coming to Ceylon and India in 1906 Mr. Wragge lectured to crowded houses at the Imperial Institute, London, and in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. For 16 years he was Chief of the Central Australian Weather Bureau, and before that inaugurated and worked the original Ben Nevis Observatory in Scotland, climbing the mountain daily in all weathers. For his Ben Nevis work he received the special Gold Medal of the Scottish Meteorological Society. He is an expert in weather forecasting and all over Australasia his name, a London paper says, is synonymous with predictions fulfilled. He also predicted, we understand, the recent good rains and the floods in India, basing his forecast on a study of solar physics.

The views and photographs illustrating his lectures on Astronomy are said to be the finest in existence and were taken by the great telescopes at the Lick, Yerkes, Royal and Paris Observatories. His specimens of actual radium are unique in India and at his special lecture on radium he exhibits the Alpha rays travelling at 15,000 miles a second, and the marvellous ether light, of the Gamma rays passing through clothing, black cardboard, tin boxes, etc., at 186,000 miles a second. Particulars of these fascinating lectures will shortly be advertised and an account of Professor Wragge's life-work will be found in "Who's Who." The public and educational institutions of Madras will no doubt appreciate the treats in store.

A STRANGE story was reported on Oct. 23 from Whiddy Island, on the coast of Kerry. Returning there some time ago, an Irish-American named J. Goggin claimed a farm occupied by relatives. He took forcible possession of the premises, but was evicted. Later on his wife and baby died, and Goggin's mind is said to have become affected. On Thursday night, Oct. 22, his cousin, hearing a noise in an outside building attached to the island farm, went to investigate. Goggin, suddenly appearing, shot him in the arm. The wounded man ran to the dwelling-house, gave the alarm, and then started for the mainland in a boat. Rowing but slowly on account of his injury, he reached Bantry about midnight. Meanwhile Goggin set fire to the dwelling-house, in which were Mrs. Goggin, a relative by marriage, and her family. While the flames were shooting up Goggin fired shot after shot through the windows. The occupants, however, escaped in the darkness. Then Goggin shot a horse in the yard, set fire to outhouses and hayricks, and disappeared. When a party of police from the mainland arrived at the pier on the island one of them saw a man crouching in the shadow of a wall near the pier. He dashed forward, and the man, raising a weapon he carried, shot himself through the head and fell dead in the arms of the policeman. The police found the greater part of the farm premises a heap of smoking ruins. The burnt farmhouse had been seen by the crew of the battleship "Britannia," which was blue-jackets, in command of an officer, went to the island. They helped to

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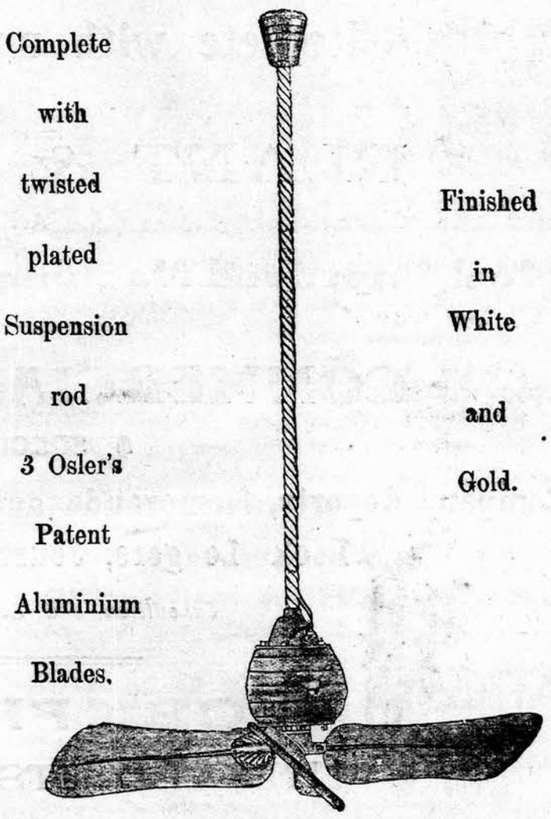

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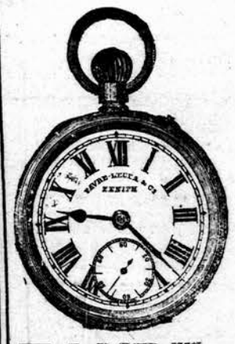

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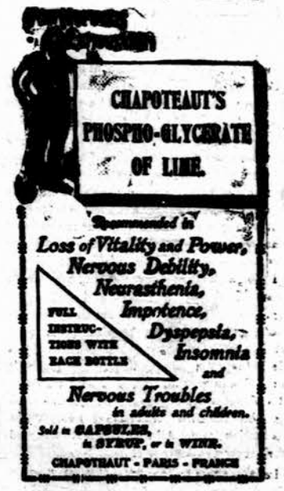
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